Volume 161 No. 1

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

January 7 1952

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RESINS that range from soft and flexible to hard and brittle materials can be produced by copolymerizing maleic esters with vinyl chloride, vinyl acetate, acrylonitrile, vinylidene chloride, or isopropenyl acetate. Maleic ester resins can be made for:

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- binders
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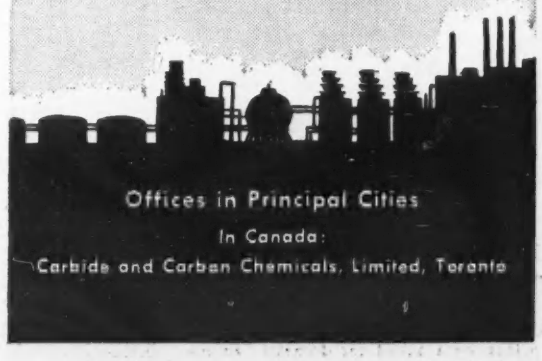

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June	151.4	120.7	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	149.0	122.8	142.5	137.7	125.5
August	149.1	128.8	140.4	136.8	128.2
September	149.2	135.1	141.9	137.0	130.4
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Direction 3 is applicable to any packer who was using tin cans to pack less than the customary volume of any particular product during any of the first three quarters of his selected base calendar year, NPA said. Under M-25, a packer may use either 1949 or 1950 as his base year. NPA emphasized that the new direction in no way increases the total amount of cans which a packer may use, but simply gives him an opportunity to spread production equally over all quarters of 1952.

NPA said a packer may not wish to use his actual quarterly bases provided for by M-25. Under direction 3, he may use as a quarterly packing base for the first quarter that amount of cans determined by dividing the amount of cans used to pack a particular product during his base year by four. NPA explained that M-25 obligates a packer to calculate his quarterly base on the amount of tin cans which he used for a particular product during the corresponding quarter of his selected base year, either 1949 or 1950.

Direction 3 further provides that if a packer has not used this method during the first quarter and wishes to do so for the last three quarters of 1952 he may calculate his quarterly base, starting with the second quarter, by dividing the amount of cans used in the last three quarters of his base period by three. Similarly, if he has not used this method for the first two quarters and wishes to do so for the last two quarters, he may calculate his quarterly base, starting with the third quarter, by dividing his base period third and fourth quarter can consumption by two.

Furnace Black Exports Allocated for 1st Quarter

A first-quarter export quota for furnace carbon black was announced by the Office of International Trade January 2. The first-quarter quota for furnace carbon black is 32,500,000 pounds, OIT said. The same amount was made available for export in each of the third and fourth quarters of 1951.

Special licensing ceilings, which have been placed on exports of semi-reinforcing furnace (SRF) and thermal blacks for two quarters in order to protect domestic supplies, have again been established for these blacks in the first quarter, OIT said. However, continued easing of supplies has permitted higher ceilings to be set for the first quarter than in either of the preceding two quarters.

In licensing against the 32,500,000-pound first-quarter furnace carbon black quota, OIT may authorize up to 10,500,000 pounds of SRF and 6,000,000 pounds of thermal black for export. These quantities compare with ceilings of 9,500,000 pounds in the fourth quarter and 6,000,000 pounds in the third quarter for SRF; and 5,500,000 pounds in the fourth quarter and 4,000,000 pounds in the third quarter for thermal black.

OIT will continue to license contact black to meet essential requirements of friendly foreign countries without specific quantitative limitation in the first quarter.

DPA Issues Additional Certificates of Necessity

Several additional tax certificates for new facilities in the area of the chemical industry were approved during the period November 24 to November 30 by the Defense Production Administration, according to the latest announcement of the agency.

The following list shows the product involved, applicant company, plant location, and percent of cost certified for rapid tax amortization:—

Ethane, propane—National Petro-Chemicals Corporation, Tuscola, Ill., five projects totaling $14,884,725 with the percent of cost eligible for rapid amortization ranging from 15 percent to 65 percent.

Hydrazine—Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Lake Charles, La., 50 percent of $2,150,000.

Magnesite for refractories—Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Moss Landing, Calif., 65 percent of $3,481,400, and a second project at Salinas, Calif., 65 percent of $1,746,200.

Nitrogen solutions—Commercial Solvents Corporation, Sterlington, La., 50 percent of $1,326,100.

Penicillin lactose—Western Condensing Company, two projects at Appleton, Wis., and Wausau, Wis., costing $355,600 and $288,000, respectively, with the percentage of rapid amortization allowed ranging from 40 to 50 percent for each project.

Polyvinyl chloride resin—Monsanto Chemical Company, Springfield, Mass., 50 percent of $1,190,000.

Sulphuric acid—Stauffer Chemical Company, Hammond, Ind., 70 percent of $117,435.

Vinyl chloride—Monsanto, Texas City, Tex., 50 percent of $7,340,000.

Wilson Aid Appointed

John C. Kinnear, former vice-president of Kennicott Copper Corporation, has been named assistant to defense mobilizer Charles E. Wilson for metals and minerals. Mr. Kinnear has been with Kennicott and predecessor organizations in the mining business for forty-two years, and retired December 31.

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The National Production Authority acted last week to continue the standard procedure whereby users of tin cans for packaging purposes may adjust their tin can basis for the first three quarters of 1952 themselves without the necessity of NPA determining such bases for them. NPA issued direction 3 to M-25 (metal can order) to supersede direction 1, as amended May 1, 1951. Direction 1, which is being revoked, established a method of averaging quarterly tin can bases.

Direction 3 is applicable to any packer who was using tin cans to pack less than the customary volume of any particular product during any of the first three quarters of his selected base calendar year, NPA said. Under M-25, a packer may use either 1949 or 1950 as his base year. NPA emphasized that the new direction in no way increases the total amount of cans which a packer may use, but simply gives him an opportunity to spread production equally over all quarters of 1952.

NPA said a packer may not wish to use his actual quarterly bases provided for by M-25. Under direction 3, he may use as a quarterly packing base for the first quarter that amount of cans determined by dividing the amount of cans used to pack a particular product during his base year by four. NPA explained that M-25 obligates a packer to calculate his quarterly base on the amount of tin cans which he used for a particular product during the corresponding quarter of his selected base year, either 1949 or 1950.

Direction 3 further provides that if a packer has not used this method during the first quarter and wishes to do so for the last three quarters of 1952 he may calculate his quarterly base, starting with the second quarter, by dividing the amount of cans used in the last three quarters of his base period by three. Similarly, if he has not used this method for the first two quarters and wishes to do so for the last two quarters, he may calculate his quarterly base, starting with the third quarter, by dividing his base period third and fourth quarter can consumption by two.

Furnace Black Exports Allocated for 1st Quarter

A first-quarter export quota for furnace carbon black was announced by the Office of International Trade January 2. The first-quarter quota for furnace carbon black is 32,500,000 pounds, OIT said. The same amount was made available for export in each of the third and fourth quarters of 1951.

Special licensing ceilings, which have been placed on exports of semi-reinforcing furnace (SRF) and thermal blacks for two quarters in order to protect domestic supplies, have again been established for these blacks in the first quarter, OIT said. However, continued easing of supplies has permitted higher ceilings to be set for the first quarter than in either of the preceding two quarters.

In licensing against the 32,500,000-pound first-quarter furnace carbon black quota, OIT may authorize up to 10,500,000 pounds of SRF and 6,000,000 pounds of thermal black for export. These quantities compare with ceilings of 9,500,000 pounds in the fourth quarter and 6,000,000 pounds in the third quarter for SRF; and 5,500,000 pounds in the fourth quarter and 4,000,000 pounds in the third quarter for thermal black.

OIT will continue to license contact black to meet essential requirements of friendly foreign countries without specific quantitative limitation in the first quarter.

DPA Issues Additional Certificates of Necessity

Several additional tax certificates for new facilities in the area of the chemical industry were approved during the period November 24 to November 30 by the Defense Production Administration, according to the latest announcement of the agency.

The following list shows the product involved, applicant company, plant location, and percent of cost certified for rapid tax amortization:—

Ethane, propane—National Petro-Chemicals Corporation, Tuscola, Ill., five projects totaling $14,884,725 with the percent of cost eligible for rapid amortization ranging from 15 percent to 65 percent.

Hydrazine—Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Lake Charles, La., 50 percent of $2,150,000.

Magnesite for refractories—Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Moss Landing, Calif., 65 percent of $3,481,400, and a second project at Salinas, Calif., 65 percent of $1,746,200.

Nitrogen solutions—Commercial Solvents Corporation, Sterlington, La., 50 percent of $1,328,100.

Penicillin lactose—Western Condensing Company, two projects at Appleton, Wis., and Wausau, Wis., costing $355,600 and $288,000, respectively, with the percentage of rapid amortization allowed ranging from 40 to 60 percent for each project.

Polyvinyl chloride resin—Monsanto Chemical Company, Springfield, Mass., 50 percent of $1,190,000.

Sulphuric acid—Stauffer Chemical Company, Hammond, Ind., 70 percent of $117,435.

Vinyl chloride—Monsanto, Texas City, Tex., 50 percent of $7,340,000.

Wilson Aid Appointed

John C. Kinnear, former vice-president of Kennicott Copper Corporation, has been named assistant to defense mobilizer Charles E. Wilson for metals and minerals. Mr. Kinnear has been with Kennicott and predecessor organizations in the mining business for forty-two years, and retired December 31.

US Revised Drawback Rules Helps Exporters

New procedures for making drawback claims on merchandise processed with duty-paid foreign materials and exported from the United States will go into effect April 1 which will be of considerable benefit to exporters and the government in speeding up the handling of these claims. The changes were announced January 1 by the Bureau of Customs in a series of amendments to its drawback regulations.

Regulations governing the allowance of drawback on articles manufactured or produced in the United States with the use of imported or substituted merchandise, and on flavoring extracts and medicinal or toilet preparations manufactured or produced with domestic tax-paid alcohol, require the filing of a notice of intent at least six hours prior to the loading of the articles on board the exporting conveyance and customs inspection and supervision of the lading of the articles. They also require that the bill of lading or a copy be furnished in support of the drawback entry.

Filing Procedure Simplified

For the purpose of simplifying the preparaton, filing, and processing of drawback claims, from the point of view of both the claimant and the government, the new procedure will eliminate the requirements for (1) filing a notice of intent, (2) customs inspection and supervision of lading, and (3) the filing of a bill of lading or copy in support of the drawback claim.

In general, the new procedure provides that the exporter or his agent shall file a "Notice of Exportation" at the time of filing the shipper's export declaration. Two forms of the notice of exportation have been devised (one of which is presently limited for use only at New York) to permit the notice to be prepared by the same writing as the shipper's export declaration. In lieu of customs in-

—*Continued on page 62*

NPA Removes Glass Container Restrictions

The National Production Authority last week revoked order M-51, the basic order controlling the use and manufacture of glass containers. M-51, which affects about 20,000 packers of foods, drugs, beverages and other commodities, was issued March 31, 1951, because of the heavy demand for glass containers arising from limitations placed on the use of tin in packaging containers. The order prohibited new designs in glass containers and established simplified styles as a means of making the most effective use of the industry's productive capacity.

The revocation conforms to NPA's policy of removing controls whenever facts justify such action. Recent statistics provided by the glass container manufacturers industry advisory committee and substantiated by NPA studies indicate that the 1952 demand for glass containers can be met without the need to continue controls.

Glass containers, as well as containers of all types, are still subject to inventory restrictions of NPA regulation 1. This regulation limits users of glass containers to a practicable minimum working inventory, as defined in the regulation.

ICC Changes Explosives Transportation Regulations

Several changes in regulations covering the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles by railroad were announced December 27 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The changes are immediately effective.

Propyl mercaptan and isopropyl mercaptan were added to the list of dangerous articles along with several new types of propellant explosives. The mercaptans were classified by the regulations as flamable liquids requiring a red label and limited to a maximum of ten gallons in one outside container when shipped by rail express.

Koppers Co. Announces Expanded Research Plans

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced it will undertake an enlarged and more unified research program at its Verona, Pa., center. Several pilot plants are already under construction. The plants, ten in all, will be engaged in work on chemicals, fuels, and testing and improving large machinery. One plant will be devoted to the production of gasoline and oil from coal through the hydrogenation process.

Prior Vice-President

Edward J. Boehm, formerly with National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, has been elected a vice-president of Prior Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Boehm started with National Aniline's intermediate sales division as representative in Akron, Ohio. In 1927 he was transferred to New York and since 1931 has been sales manager of the intermediate division.

CPR 22 Pricing Procedure Simplified for New Products

The general manufacturers ceiling price regulation (CPR 22) was amended January 4 by the Office of Price Stabilization to simplify pricing of commodities whose ceilings cannot be determined in the usual manner provided in the regulations. These, generally, are new commodities not sold in the base period.

The changes have to do with section 34 of CPR 22, were made effective immediately, and are as follows:—

1. A manufacturer who has established a ceiling price under any regulation (not merely under GCPR) may continue to use that price after filing for a CPR 22 ceiling price under section 34, pending establishment of the CPR 22 ceiling price.

2. The second change has to do with section 7 of GCPR—the section used by sellers who cannot price under the other provisions of GCPR. Before this latest change, a seller whose ceiling price was established under section 7 by OPS letter order had to apply, nevertheless, for a new ceiling price under section 34 of CPR 22. Under the amendment this is no longer required.

FTC Invokes Quantity Limit Rule for Discounts

The authority of the Robinson-Patman act to impose limits on the quantities of merchandise that can be ordered at one time at the maximum discount was invoked for the first time last week by the Federal Trade Commission. The action was taken in a rule applicable to the replacement tire and tube industry fixing a carload of 20,000 pounds as the maximum amount upon which discounts or price differentials based on quantity may be granted. The rule was adopted by a four-to-one vote with Commissioner Lowell B. Mason casting the lone dissent. It becomes operative April 7, unless it is held in abeyance by court action.

This is the first time that a quantity-limit rule has ever been promulgated by the commission and while nothing is said about its possible application to other industries, there would seem to be little doubt but that the commission will be looking around for other industrial areas where it can be applied if it is upheld in the present instance.

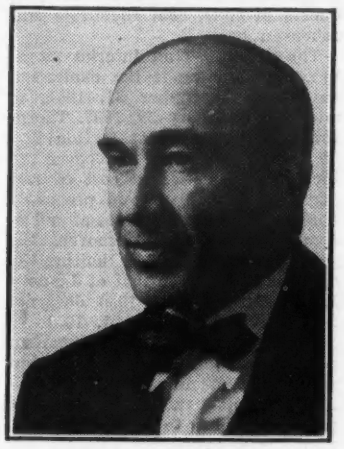
Plastics Engineers Meet In Chicago January 16-18

The eighth annual national technical conference of the Society of Plastics Engineers will be held at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, January 16 through 18. The sessions will open with a forum sponsored by the society's education committee, entitled "What Should Plastics Engineers Know?" Other panel discussions will be on "Reinforced Plastics"; "Mold Design"; "New Application and Design Problems," and "Military Applications."

Dow Organizes Two New Int'l Subsidiaries

The formation of two new wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., was announced January 2 by Dr. Mark E. Putnam, executive vice-president of the parent company.

Dr. Putnam said the two companies, Dow Chemical Inter-American, Ltd., and Dow Chemical International, Ltd., represented a move to extend Dow's international activities. The former will handle the parent company's business affairs in Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies, while the latter will perform similar functions in Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. Among other ac-



Clayton S. Shoemaker

tivities, they will take over the functions of Dow's present export sales department, Putnam said.

Identical officers and directors were named for the two new firms, headed by Clayton S. Shoemaker, Dow's former eastern sales manager, as president. Howard R. Ball, former export sales manager, will be sales manager of the subsidiaries, and William R. Clulo, former accounting department supervisor, has been named

—*Continued on page 62*

Scientific Meeting Program Is Announced by APMA

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has announced the program for its eastern scientific section meeting to be held at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 29. Chairman will be Dr. John C. Bird, of the Lederle laboratories division of American Cyanamid Company.

The following papers will be presented at the morning session:—"Cationic Exchange Resins in Therapy," by Dr. William Dock, professor of medicine at State University, New York College of Medicine; "Antibiotics and Fungus Infections," by Dr. Albert M. Kligman, of the University of Pennsylvania, and "Problems in Hematology," by Dr. Lowell A. Erf, of the Jefferson Medical School, Philadelphia.

The afternoon session will feature the following papers:—"Resistance of Microorganisms to Antibiotics," by Dr. Perrin H. Long, executive officer and professor of medicine at New York Medical College; "Uses and Abuses of Narcotic Drugs," by L. W. Morrison, of the New York State Bureau of Narcotics, and "Coordination Methods of Industrial Research and the Armed Forces," by Col. Howard B. Nelson, USAF, medical material standardization committee.

Pharmaceutical Association Elects Richards New Head

R. Q. Richards, a practising pharmacist and secretary of the Florida Pharmaceutical Association, has been elected president of the American Pharmaceutical Association for the coming year. He will be installed at the annual convention in Philadelphia, August 17 to 23.

Other new officers include:—First vice-president, Tom D. Rowe, dean of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Michigan; second vice-president, Charles F. Lanwermeyer, chief pharmacist of Abbott Laboratories; council members, Walter M. Chase, journalist, Parke Davis & Co.; Harry H. Gregg, practising pharmacist, of Minneapolis, and George A. Moulton, pharmacist and secretary of the New Hampshire Phrmaceutical Association.

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Corn Products Elects Woods

The board of directors of Corn Products Refining Company, New York, has announced the election of J. Albert Woods as a director. Mr. Woods is president and the director of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York.

Pennsalt and Sharples Merger Now in Effect

The combination of Sharples Chemicals, Inc., with the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, through an interchange of common stock has now been effected, George B. Beitzel, Pennsalt president, announced last week. For the present, he said, Sharples will continue to operate as a separate unit of Pennsalt, with, however, an exchange of technical information and coordination of some policies.

Philip T. Sharples, chairman of the board and former president of Sharples Corporation and Sharples Chemicals, Inc., and president of the Sharples Oil Company, has been elected to the board of Pennsalt.

"The combination of Sharples with our company," Mr. Beitzel said, "gives Pennsalt an established position in the synthetic organic chemical field—a field in which we have been increasing our activities and interest for several years. I believe it opens new horizons of research and product development for both companies."

He also pointed out that each company has established markets for some products of the other, such as one Sharples' product, a herbicide and defoliant, in agricultural chemicals, and "Nonic," a surface active agent, in the detergent field. Another advantage to the combination, he said, is that it assures Sharples a supply of some of its basic raw materials, chlorine, caustic soda and ammonia, which are produced at Pennsalt's Wyandotte plant, adjacent to the Sharples plant.

"Both companies have established good reputations in the chemical industry and among other industries and the consumers they serve," Mr. Beitzel said. "We have enjoyed a close, friendly relationship with Sharples since its plant was located next to ours at Wyandotte in 1932. In our opinion, this combination will result in further diversification and growth for both organizations."

Monsanto Buys De Nora Chlorine Plant Equipment

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has purchased equipment for a complete chlorine plant from Dr. Ing. Oronzio De Nora of Milan, Italy, manufacturer of electrochemical plants and developer of the De Nora mercury cell, it was announced last week.

In making the announcement, J. L. Christian, vice-president and general manager of Monsanto's phosphate division, said that the move was made to help alleviate the critical chlorine shortage in this country as quickly as possible.

Output of the twenty-five-ton-a-day plant, which will be constructed at the division's Anniston, Ala., plant, will be used to increase the production of nonflammable dielectric oils. It is expected to be in operation by mid-summer.

Since September, 1948, Monsanto has had an agreement with the Italian company to use and sell the De Nora cell in the United States. In addition to rayon-grade caustic, the cell is said to produce chlorine and hydrogen of high purity at costs competitive with the best diaphragm cells now in use.

G-E Forms Silicone Products Department

The formation of a new General Electric Company chemical division product department to be known as the silicone products department has been announced by Robert L. Gibson, general manager of the division. Simultaneously it was announced by Mr. Gibson that Dr. Charles E. Reed, engineering manager of the chemical division, has been named general manager of the newly-formed department.

With the formation of the silicone products department, having headquarters in Waterford, N. Y., the G-E chemical division is now made up of four products departments, the other three being plastics,

Dr. Charles E. Reed

chemical materials, and laminated and insulating products. Formerly included as products manufactured by the chemical materials department, Mr. Gibson stated that the formation of a separate department to produce silicones was made desirable by the rapidly expanding silicone business.

Dr. Reed joined General Electric in 1942 in the company's research laboratory at Schenectady, N. Y. He became manager of the chemical engineering section of the chemical division in 1945, and in October of 1948 was named engineering manager of the chemical division, the position he held prior to his new appointment.

Hooker to Boost Chlorine Capacity at Tacoma Plant

Plans for a $5,000,000 plant expansion for Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., was announced January 4 by R. L. Murray, president. Mr. Murray stated that the company will begin immediately a large construction program for its Tacoma, Wash., plant to increase its chlorine and caustic soda output for the pulp and paper industries of the northwest.

Hooker has recently arranged for the purchase of a substantial acreage from the Tacoma Port Authority and dredging operations soon to get underway will provide deep water facilities for shipping chlorine and caustic soda by barge.

Alcoa Research Director

Dr. Kent R. Van Horn has been named director of research of the Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., succeeding Dr. Francis C. Frary, who has retired (OPD, 12/31/51). A veteran of twenty-two years with Alcoa, Dr. Van Horn has been associate research director for the past eighteen months.

National Starch Products To Expand Resin Output

Frank Greenwall, president of National Starch Products, Inc., New York, has announced that the company is launching a $2,000,000 program to expand its resin activities. The first step in the three-year program will double National's present capacity for producing vinyl acetate polymers and copolymers. Plans have been drawn for construction of a new research building to provide additional facilities that are required for the new program.

For a number of years National has polymerized vinyl acetate to make solutions and emulsions principally for use in its own adhesive formulations. Now the increased capacity resulting from the program of expansion will enable the company to supply these resins to other users as well. National intends to market vinyl acetate copolymers in three forms:—Solution, emulsion, and hot melt. They are said to give adhesion to a wide variety of surfaces, and National offers to "tailor" them on a specialty basis to the user's needs.

Dow Chemical to Sell New Canadian Vanillin Production

Flavoring and industrial users of vanillin are assured of increased quantities, according to the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., which has been named world market sales representatives for the product by the Ontario Paper Company, Ltd. Source of the increased supply is a new $1,300,000 manufacturing plant now under construction at Thorold, Canada.

The plant, to be built and operated by Ontario Paper, will use a new process to manufacture USP vanillin from lignin. Designed to produce 400,000 pounds annually, the plant can be expanded several fold to increase annual production as the market demands. Commercial quantities should be available the last half of 1952. The Bush Aromatics Division of Dow will handle the sale of the product.

Ironsides Company Offers Tin Plate Makers' Lubricant

The Ironsides Company, Columbus, Ohio, last week claimed it had perfected a material which will free United States tin plate producers from dependence on imported palm oil for the essential lubricant in rolling operations. The new product, trade-named "Palmoshield," is said to be produced from freely available domestic materials, and is superior to palm oil in that it is subject to exact chemical control. "Palmoshield" is now being produced on a commercial basis.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please — with the OPD office, 30 Church street, New York 7:—

Agricultural chemicals, including insecticides and weedkillers, Casablanca, French Morocco (IL-2, agency).

Drugs, Christchurch, New Zealand (IL-3).

Hydrogen peroxide, Wignhies, France (IL-1).

Pharmaceutical products, Christchurch, New Zealand (IL-3).

Food Machinery Buys Buffalo Electro-Chem.

Completion of negotiations for the acquisition of the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y., by Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif., has been announced by Paul L. Davies, FMC president, and Charles A. Buerk, president of Buffalo Electro-Chemical. Terms of the agreement provide for an exchange of Food Machinery stock for that of Buffalo Electro-Chemical whereby the Buffalo concern will become a subsidiary of FMC. The amount of stock involved in the transaction was not disclosed.

Buffalo Electro-Chemical is a major producer of hydrogen peroxide and other active oxygen compounds. The company was founded twenty-six years ago by Charles A. Buerk, who will continue in charge of operations and will be elected a vice-president of FMC. In addition to the company's major facilities at Buffalo, the initial unit of a new $4,800,000 plant is being completed at Vancouver, Wash.

Food Machinery originally entered the chemical field in 1943 by acquiring the Niagara Sprayer & Chemical Company, a producer of agricultural insecticides. In 1948, FMC became substantially engaged in the production of heavy chemicals when the Westvaco Chemical Corporation was merged into Food Machinery. A further step in rounding out and extending its chemical operations was taken last year through acquisition of Ohio-Apex, Inc., producer of plasticizers.

Lambert Absorbs Three Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries

The Lambert Company has merged three of its wholly-owned subsidiaries into the parent company, Edward T. T. Williams, president of the company, has announced. He said that the merger is designed primarily to simplify the corporate structure of the company, and thereby to facilitate the realization of certain potential operating economies.

The merged subsidiaries are Lambert Pharmacal Company, of St. Louis, Mo., and Jersey City, N. J.; Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Company, of Florence, Mass., and John Hudson Moore, Inc., of New York, which Mr. Williams said will function as operating divisions of the Lambert Company under trade-name styles closely resembling their former corporate names, and continue to deal in the same respective lines of proprietary drug items, toilet brushes and toilet preparations as heretofore, in addition to engaging in the custom-molding of plastics.

Each division will be operated by the same personnel as before, and Mr. Williams emphasized that the merger in no way will affect the subsidiaries' existing relationships with the trade and their suppliers, or alter the proprietary interests of the stockholders of the Lambert Company.

Lithium Corp. Plans Expansion Program

A $425,000 overall plant expansion program has been announced by Lithium Corporation of America, Minneapolis, Minn. First step in the two-phase program is construction of a $250,000 new type flotation mill for recovering spodumene concentrates from company-owned ore deposits in South Dakota's Black Hills area. Now under construction, the mill is expected to begin production early this year.

Second phase of the program is enlarging existing facilities at the company's Metalloy Corporation division plant in Minneapolis for increasing production of lithium metal and lithium compounds, completion of which is also scheduled for the early part of this year. The cost will exceed $175,000.

Consulting Chemists Set Meeting Dates for 1952

The Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers has announced a number of meeting dates for 1952. The association's council will meet at the Chemists' Club, New York, on January 22, February 26, March 25, May 27, June 24, September 30, November 25 and December 22.

A general meeting and symposium will be held at the Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, on April 22, and the annual meeting will be held at the same place October 28. The golf outing will take place at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., on June 6.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Still another agency has taken its place in the growing list of new establishments that have been set up to perform some function in the far-flung defense program. The latest is the Procurement Policy Board which has been created by Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson to improve the coordination and effectiveness of federal policies and programs with respect to defense procurement and related matters.

There are somewhere in the neighborhood of seventy-five federal agencies which have a finger in the mobilization program, starting with "A" for Army and going through the alphabet to "USDA" for the United States Department of Agriculture. In between are such groups as CFSR for the Committee on Foreign Supplies and Requirements, EPB for Electronic Production Board, LMPC for Labor-Management Policy Committee, and PMPC for President's Materials Policy Commission, to name a few of the lesser known and seldom heard-of agencies.

Mr. Wilson's new PPB will have interests much wider in scope than the name implies. The board will advise the director on such related matters to procurement as financing, accounting, facilities expansion, taxation and renegotiation. It will also review policies of other federal agencies, their plans, program and actions relating to the above matters and make recommendations for the improvement of their coordination and effectiveness. Finally, it will get into the legislative field by proposing new bills to congress on matters that have something to do with procurement.

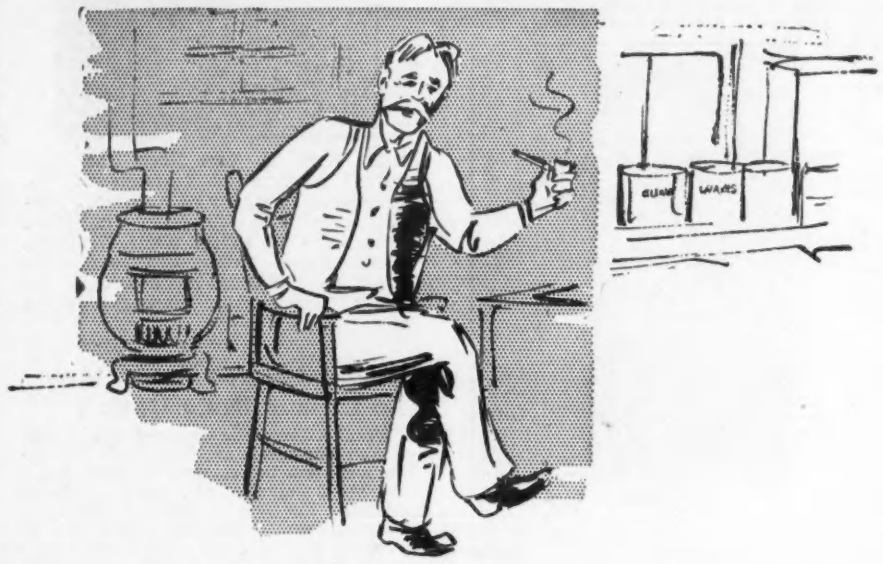
Some of the functions that are to be performed by the new board were once the job of the procurement policy committee of the Defense Production Administration, but this committee has been abolished and the new board established in its place with authority to cover a much greater territory.

The importance of the board lies in the fact that it will provide a central point where the policies followed by various government agencies in such matters affecting defense procurement as contract terms, financing, tax amortization, and renegotiation provisions may be reviewed and actions recommended to correct problem situations.

Past Service Cost Policy

The Munitions Board of the Department of Defense has approved the principle of allowing, as a part of current contract

—*Continued on page 38*



Reckon We'll be in Business in 2052

Here we are, starting a new year, the way we've been doing for way over a hundred years, and will be doing for another hundred. Yep, we're part of a big outfit now, but that just makes our own operation that much bigger. We're in a better spot than ever to supply you with the best quality in products like these:

Caustic Potash
Carbonate of Potash
Caustic Soda

Potassium Chloride
Borax
Boric Acid

Metasilicates
Ortho Silicates
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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 6-8.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Buffalo, N. Y., March 23-27.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., April 28-May 1.

American Institute of Chemists, honorary award dinner, Commodore hotel, New York, January 17.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 28-30.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern scientific section, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 29; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 7-9.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Statler hotel, Cleveland Ohio, March 3-7; annual meeting, Statler and New Yorker hotels, New York, June 23-27.

American Standards Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 19.

American Water Works Association, annual conference, Kansas City, Mo., May 4-9.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 22-23.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, general symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 22; outing, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., June 6; annual symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 28.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association; midyear meeting, Copley-Plaza hotel, Boston, Mass., June 8-10.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual open meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 20.

Compressed Gas Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 21-22.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, midwinter luncheon meeting, Astor hotel, New York, January 17; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6; annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 25-28.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 14-18.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law section of the New York State Bar Association, annual meeting, meeting hall of association, New York, January 23.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25.

Fragrance Foundation, quarterly luncheon meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 17.

International Organization for Standardization, triennial meeting, Columbia University, New York, June 9-21.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, interindustry conference on chemicals in foods, Statler hotel, New York, January 15; air pollution abatement conference, Statler hotel, New York, February 25-26; joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, Calif., April 7-9.

National Association of Chain Drug Stores, annual convention, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., April 15-18.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, annual conference, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., March 11-12.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-19.

National Packaging Exposition, Atlantic City Auditorium, Atlantic City, N. J., April 1-4.

National Pest Control Association, annual eastern pest control operators' conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., January 31-February 2.

Oil Trades Association of New York, quarterly meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 23.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute semi-annual meeting, Dennis hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., March 30-31.

Parenteral Drug Association, dinner meeting, New York Academy of Sciences, New York, January 16.

Plant Maintenance Conference, in conjunction with Plant Maintenance Show, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, January 14-17.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 22-24.

Society of Plastics Engineers, national technical conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, January 16-18.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, January 9; joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, February 18-21.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.

NPCA Meets January 31

The twelfth annual eastern conference of the National Pest Control Association will be held at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., January 31 through February 2, it was announced last week.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: November

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of November. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Production	Consumption	Stocks Nov. 30
	Pounds		
Animal foots from refining, 100% basis	1,736,000	2,787,000	3,506,000
Babassu oil, crude		2,872,000	6,856,000
refined	2,240,000	2,261,000	748,000
Castor oil, No. 1	1,448,000	4,593,000	[11]12,702,000
No. 3, crude	485,000	2,369,000	[11]3,903,000
Chinawood or tung oil	1,487,000	3,999,000	16,513,000
Coconut oil, crude	44,976,000	39,710,000	[11]84,528,000
refined	26,576,000	22,459,000	8,342,000
Cod and codliver oil	186,000	1,232,000	7,432,000
Corn oil, crude	19,268,000	19,658,000	9,302,000
refined	17,989,000	16,354,000	3,648,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	243,636,000	201,438,000	184,426,000
refined	186,793,000	122,100,000	225,137,000
Fish and marine mammal foots, 100% basis	[2]	181,000	2,046,000
Fish oil, refined	1,242,000	1,115,000	1,544,000
Fish oil, not specified, except liver oil	847,000	761,000	3,857,000
Fishliver oil, not specified	28,000	635,000	2,137,000
Grease, other than wool	57,214,000	42,655,000	103,965,000
Lard, rendered[3]	247,000,000	[4]15,641,000	42,401,000
refined[3]	164,000,000	8,089,000	24,547,000
Linseed oil, raw	54,911,000	46,173,000	638,785,000
refined	23,026,000	20,900,000	43,162,000
Marine mammal oil, not specified	[2]	[2]	[2]
Menhaden oil	436,000	3,386,000	48,524,000
Neatsfoot oil	118,000	339,000	1,028,000
Oiticica oil		795,000	8,341,000
Olive oil, edible	221,000	110,000	17,503,000
inedible	[6]	18,000	209,000
sulphur foots	[6]	314,000	5,386,000
Palm oil, crude	[6]	3,362,000	[11]30,246,000
refined	[6]	314,000	1,097,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	[6]	[6]	[6]
refined	[6]	[6]	[6]
Peanut oil, crude	10,590,000	7,890,000	5,918,000
refined	7,347,000	6,432,000	6,997,000
Perilla oil	[7]	[7]	[7]
Rapeseed oil, crude	[7]	196,000	1,003,000
refined	[7]	284,000	1,583,000
Sardine (pilchard) and herring oil	750,000	3,464,000	15,333,000
Sesame oil, crude	[7]	[6]	[6]
refined	[7]	106,000	254,000
Soybean oil, crude	225,365,000	147,511,000	164,529,000
refined	136,668,000	136,660,000	73,602,000
Sperm oil	[7]	1,997,000	[11]40,887,000
Tallow, edible	8,953,000	4,660,000	4,014,000
refined	1,906,000	1,429,000	798,000
inedible	118,490,000	92,050,000	222,412,000
refined	22,437,000	17,994,000	12,253,000
Vegetable oil, not specified, crude	1,385,000	2,494,000	10,681,000
refined	1,954,000	1,719,000	3,340,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	23,561,000	14,123,000	43,147,000
Whale oil	[2]	[2]	[2]
Wool grease	704,000	[7]	[8]524,000

Primary Products Except Oil

	Production	Shipments and transfers	Stocks Nov. 30
Cottonseed cake and meal ... tons.	361,366	373,978	60,242
hulls ... tons.	172,244	174,396	32,617
linters ... running bales.	[9]245,880	208,548	[10]173,200
hull fiber ... lbs.	2,543,000	2,059,000	1,322,000
motes and grabbots ... lbs.	3,962,000	2,640,000	7,116,000
Soybean cake and meal ... tons.	535,194	532,083	30,455
Lecithin ... lbs.	1,761,608	1,482,424	2,474,554
edible soy flour, full fat ... tons.	320	669	242
other ... tons.	4,799	4,843	1,077
industrial soy flour ... tons.	1,701	1,687	582
Other cake and meal—			
Castor beans ... tons.	1,127	801	802
Copra ... tons.	12,355	11,374	4,578
Corn germs ... tons.	14,551	14,322	985
Flaxseed ... tons.	51,642	58,721	9,931
Olive ... tons.	236	203	[4]
Peanuts ... tons.	8,263	8,572	1,176
Tung nut ... tons.	996	[11]	[11]
Other ... tons.	3,371	5,126	1,839

Secondary Products

	Production	Consumption	Stocks Nov. 30
	Pounds		
Animal fat and oil fatty acids	20,311,000	19,080,000	15,420,000
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated	399,000	1,218,000	5,287,000
Deodorized oil[12]	20,342,000	8,195,000	7,798,000
Fatty acid stock, including spent and salvaged oils and fats, palm oil, refuse, etc. (100% fatty acid base)	349,000	1,539,000	3,663,000
Fatty acids from fractionating or pressing—			
Oleic acid	6,425,000	4,018,000	[13]15,256,000
Stearic acid	4,937,000	4,316,000	[14]13,554,000
Other acids	[2]	3,750,000	7,642,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	[2]	321,000	1,181,000
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)[15]	11,078,000	7,303,000	26,884,000
crude (100% basis)[15]	16,721,000	17,747,000	13,712,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	5,129,000	6,238,000	15,623,000
Grease oil and lard oil	5,020,000	3,026,000	6,522,000
Hydrogenated oil and fats, edible—			
Cottonseed	47,547,000	44,418,000	17,728,000
Soybean	52,281,000	51,311,000	14,114,000
other	4,871,000	3,710,000	2,855,000
Inedible—			
Animal	2,005,000	1,270,000	2,503,000
Fish	1,027,000	1,337,000	5,327,000
Vegetable	799,000	575,000	1,898,000
Oleomargarin	94,979,000	[7]	17,704,000
Oleo oil	4,711,000	320,000	1,978,000
Shortening	131,721,000	785,000	93,110,000
Solid fatty acids produced by splitting hydrogenated fats and oils or by hydrogenation of fatty acids	4,567,000	2,402,000	[15]5,659,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,805,000	1,494,000	2,266,000
inedible	2,150,000	1,503,000	1,992,000
vegetable oil, winter	10,128,000	8,386,000	8,293,000
Tall oil, crude	32,035,000	16,770,000	55,797,000
refined, including distilled and fractionated tall oil	7,703,000	5,355,000	19,517,000
Tallow oil	905,000	634,000	2,536,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots	12,925,000	11,738,000	23,040,000
Winterized oil	44,201,000	23,219,000	24,527,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks Nov. 30
	Tons		
Castor beans	4,360	2,084	3,144
Copra	35,194	35,774	21,083
Corn germs	26,393	25,351	1,301
Cottonseed	1,002,084	774,851	1,932,516
Flaxseed	107,550	79,923	191,272
Olives	1,079	1,159	[11]
Peanuts, shelled	6,893	6,503	2,847
unshelled	15,007	9,071	19,143
Soybeans	981,149	690,348	2,041,478
Tung nuts	[11]	5,654	3,081
Other	12,916	4,630	1,729

[1] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, castor oil No. 1 and No. 3, and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stockpiles of strategic oils.

[2] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

[3] Data on production collected by the Department of Agriculture. Refined lard production data represent Federally Inspected Lard. Lard stocks include quantities held in refrigerated storage amounting to 32,720,000 pounds for November 30, 1951, as reported by the Department of Agriculture.

[4] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[5] Included in "Sperm Oil".

[6] Included in "other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

[7] Data not available.

[8] Held by wool scourers.

[9] Include 59,177 bales first cut, 171,672 bales second cut, and 15,031 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights: Total, 602.3; first cut, 580.0; second cut, 612.0; and mill run 579.0 pounds.

[10] Includes 75,105 bales first cut, 80,812 bales second cut, and 17,283 bales mill run.

[11] Included in "other" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

[12] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil and cooking and salad oil not included.

[13] November data include 8,461,000 pounds held by producers.

[14] November data include 4,441,000 pounds held by producers.

[15] Includes data for synthetic glycerin.

[16] November data include 1,956,000 pounds held by producers.

Soap Makers Outline Annual Meeting Plans

The Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, which will hold its twenty-fifth anniversary convention January 22 and 23 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, has announced the program for the three-day meeting.

The advance session, devoted to fatty acid, will be held January 21, opening with a business meeting over which E. A. Moss, vice-president of Swift & Co., will preside. This will be followed by a discussion on "Where the Fatty Acid Industry Stands Today," by S. K. Plasman, of Armour & Co. Representatives of consuming industries will take part in a later round table discussion on "What We're Looking for From Fatty Acid Producers." The speakers will be Henry Enterline, of American Cyanamid Company, representing the paints and resins industries; T. G. Roehner, of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, representing the producers of lubricating oils and greases; Lawrence G. Mason, of B. F. Goodrich Company, representing the rubber industry, and Louis B. Dobie, or Bristol-Myers Company, representing the toiletries industry. Sewall D. Andrews, jr., of General Mills, Inc., will be the panel moderator.

President's Address

The January 22 morning session will open with a meeting presided over by Mr. Moss, at which N. H. McElroy, president of the association, will review the events of the past year. Addresses will be given by P. J. Stromberg, vice-president of A. C. Neilsen Company, and Walter Hoadley, chief economist of the Armstrong Cork Company. Mr. Stromberg will speak on "Household Soap Trends" and Mr. Hoadley on "The Business Outlook for 1952." Luncheon will follow, with Jervis J. Bass, president of Lever Brothers Company, presiding. The speaker will be Dr. Howard A. Rusk, whose topic will be "America's No. 1 Problem." Dr. Rusk is chairman of the department of physical medicine and rehabilitation of New York University College of Medicine, an associate editor of *The New York Times* and chairman of the health resources advisory com-

—*Continued on page 61*

John E. McKeen to Get AIC Award January 17

The American Institute of Chemists will present an honorary membership award to Dr. John E. McKeen, president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., at a dinner to be held January 17 at the Commodore hotel, New York.

Dr. Henry B. Haas, chairman of the New York chapter of AIC, will serve as toastmaster. The award recipient will be introduced by Dr. Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, editorial director of *Chemical Engineering* and *Chemical Week*, and Dr. Walter J. Murphy, editor of *Chemical & Engineering News Industrial & Engineering Chemistry* and *Analytical Chemistry*. Their subjects are "The House that Jack Built" and "John," respectively. Lawrence Flett, AIC president, will make the presentation. Dr. McKeen will talk on "Organization for Achievement."

Parenteral Drug Ass'n Dinner Meeting Jan. 16

The Parenteral Drug Association will hold a dinner meeting in the New York Academy of Sciences, New York, at 6:30 p. m., January 16. The dinner will be followed by a round-table discussion on technical problems in the parenteral drug manufacturing industry. The subjects proposed for discussion are:—

Cleaning of finished containers before inspection and labeling; identification tickets during cleaning and sterilizing operations; volume checking and maintaining during filling; filling technics for aqueous suspensions within allowable tolerances; method of cleaning and testing selas candles; sterilizations indicators in use for autoclaves; labeling changes under the Durham-Humphrey amendment, and types of plugs to be used for sterility test tubes.

SOCMA to Hear Dillon At Meeting on Wednesday

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will meet January 9 at the Commodore hotel, New York, for its regular monthly luncheon meeting. Cocktails will be served at 12:15 p.m., with luncheon following one-half hour later. Dr. John H. Dillon, director of the Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N. J., will discuss "The Textile Rainbow."

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Acenaphthene over 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
Acetanilide, tech., frt. equald, tanks lb. .10½- .11
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- .26½
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
Acetanilide, USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Acetanilide, USP, bbls., smaller lots lb. .58 - .62
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
Acetic anhydride, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
Acetic anhydride, dms., tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls. dlvd lb. .79¾- —
Acetoacetic ester, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
Acetoacetic ester, fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthoethoxyanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
Acetoacetorthoethoxyanilide, fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd. lb. .79 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
Acetone, CP, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
Acetone, CP, dms., tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10
Acetone, Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
Acetophenone, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., equald lb. .40½- —
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .41½- —
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., tanks lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l, works lb. .1390- —
Acid, abietic, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
Acid, abietic, cryst., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Acetic, 56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
Acetic, 70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
Acetic, 80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
Acetic, glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
Acetic, glacial, cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -26.00
Acetic, glacial, tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Acetic, glacial, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Acetic, glacial, tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
Acetic, glacial, USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Acetylsalicylic, USP, standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
Anthranilic, tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenic, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.24.50 - —
Ascorbic, 10-kilo lots kilo.24.85 - —
Ascorbic, 5-kilo lots kilo.25.25 - —
Ascorbic, bots., kilo lots kilo.25.50 - —
Ascorbic, 500-gram lots kilo.26.00 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E., works, 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
Battery, l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 8.20
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .423 - .450
Benzoic, USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .525 - .540
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.120.75 - —
Boric, ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.50 - —
Boric, less ton lots, same basis, ton.171.50 - —
Boric, bbls., c.l., works ton.145.25 - —
Boric, ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.191.00 - —
Boric, less ton lots, same basis, ton.196.00 - —
Boric, bulk, c.l., works ton.116.75 - —
Boric, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
Boric, ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.141.50 - —
Boric, less ton lots, same basis, ton.146.50 - —
Boric, bbls., c.l., works ton.120.25 - —
Boric, ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.00 - —
Boric, less ton lots, same basis, ton.171.00 - —
Boric, bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
Boric, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.75 - —
Boric, ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.146.50 - —
Boric, less ton lots, same basis, ton.151.50 - —
Boric, bbls., c.l., works ton.125.25 - —
Boric, ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.00 - —
Boric, less ton lots, same basis, ton.176.00 - —
Boric, bulk, c.l., works ton.96.75 - —
Boric, USP $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .38 - —
Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., tankcars, works lb. .36½- —
Acid, Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 -13.00
Acid, Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Acid, Camphoric, synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Acid, Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l lb. .35½- —
Acid, Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l lb. .35½- —
Acid, Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —
Acid, Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼- .33¾
Acid, Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Acid, Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
Acid, Chlorosulphonic, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
Acid, Chlorosulphonic, tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —
Acid, Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Acid, Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28½- .29½
Acid, Chromic, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Acid, Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Acid, Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
Acid, Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
Acid, Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., smaller lots lb. .27½- —
Acid, Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., kgs. lb. .28½- —

Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Acid, Citric, USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
Acid, Citric, USP, cryst., dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
Acid, Citric, USP, cryst., dms., smaller lots lb. .28½- —
Acid, Citric, USP, cryst., dms., kgs. lb. .29½- —
Acid, Citric, USP, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
Acid, Citric, USP, gran., fine gran., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
Acid, Citric, USP, gran., fine gran., smaller lots lb. .25½- —
Acid, Citric, USP, gran., fine gran., kgs. lb. .26½- —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Acid, Cleve's, mixed, bis lb. .79 - —
Acid, Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .18 - .18¾
Acid, Coconut oil, double dist., dms lb. .19 - .20¼
Acid, Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1050- .1175
Acid, Cottonseed oil, double dist., dms lb. .1100- .1425
Acid, Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.36
Acid, Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - 1.49
Acid, Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C. non-ret. dms., ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 - —
Acid, Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C. non-ret. dms., ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —
Acid, Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
Acid, Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
Acid, Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
Acid, Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
Acid, Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
Acid, Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
Acid, Cresylic, imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.i.f., gal. 1.35 - 1.50
Acid, Cresylic, petroleum, dom., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
Acid, Cresylic, petroleum, dom., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
Acid, Cresylic, petroleum, dom., non-ret. dms., tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .58 - .63
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .50 - .53
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .46 - —
Acid, Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .31 - —
Acid, Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Acid, Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 -25.00
Acid, Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).
Acid, Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Acid, Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Acid, Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Acid, Ethylhexoic, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Acid, Ethylhexoic, tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Acid, F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Acid, Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 - —
Acid, Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .142 - .17
Acid, Formic, 85%, cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
Acid, Formic, 90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475- .1750
Acid, Formic, 90%, cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½
Acid, Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38
Acid, Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.80 - —
Acid, Gallic, NF VII, smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Acid, Gallic, technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
Acid, Gallic, technical, smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Acid, Gamma, dry ground, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
Acid, Gamma, paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Acid, Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Acid, Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25 - .33
Acid, Glucuronic, dms. lb. .16 - —
Acid, Glucuronic, kgs. lb. .18 - —
Acid, Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.53 - —
Acid, Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.68 - —
Acid, Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Acid, Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
Acid, H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .82 - —
Acid, Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
Acid, Hydriodic, 1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —
Acid, Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Acid, Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Acid, Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Acid, Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Acid, Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .24 - .25
Acid, Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Acid, Hydrofluoric, 70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955
Acid, Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Acid, hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .034 - —
Acid, hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .035 - —
Acid, Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.32
Acid, Hypophosphorus, USP, cbys lb. .88 - —
Acid, J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Acid, Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
Acid, L, bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
Acid, Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
Acid, Lactic edible 50% smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
Acid, Lactic edible 80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
Acid, Lactic edible 80%, less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690
Acid, Lactic plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾- —
Acid, Lactic plastic grade 50% 1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
Acid, Lactic plastic grade 80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —
Acid, Lactic tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
Acid, Lactic tech., 22%, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Acid, Lactic tech., 22%, cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
Acid, Lactic tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 -11.95
Acid, Lactic tech., 44%, l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 -12.35
Acid, Lactic tech., 44%, cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -17.85
Acid, Lactic NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
Acid, Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87
Acid, Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .23¾- .24½
Acid, Lauric, 60%, dms lb. .18¾- .19½
Acid, Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2370- .2420
Acid, Linseed oil, water white, dms lb. .2670- .2720
Acid, Maleic, anhydride (see M), powder, dms lb. .37 - .38
Acid, Malic, dms lb. .50 - —
Acid, Mandelic, NF, dms. 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
Acid, Mandelic, smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Acid, Metanilic dms, works lb. .57 - —
Acid, Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
Acid, Methacrylic, less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80
Acid, Molybdic, dms., 85-92%, works lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Acid, Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23¾- .24¾
Acid, Monochloroacetic, tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20¼- .21¼
Acid, Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
Acid, Muriatic, 18° l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 8.55
Acid, Muriatic, 18° tanks, works ton.29.00 -31.00
Acid, Muriatic, 20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
Acid, Muriatic, 20°, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.80
Acid, Muriatic, 20°, tanks, works ton.31.00 -33.00
Acid, Muriatic, 22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
Acid, Muriatic, 22°, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
Acid, Muriatic, 22°, tanks, works ton.36.00 -38.00
Acid, Muriatic, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
Acid, Muriatic, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
Acid, Muriatic, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., 5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Acid, Muriatic, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Acid, Myristic, dms lb. .28¾- .29½
Acid, Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
Acid, Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Acid, Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers)
Acid, Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Acid, Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Acid, Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Acid, Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
Acid, (5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Acid, Naphthoisulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Acid, Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
Acid, (2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
Acid, (2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
Acid, (2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Acid, Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Acid, Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30
Acid, Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).
Acid, Nitric 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Acid, Nitric 36° l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
Acid, Nitric 38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Acid, Nitric 38° l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
Acid, Nitric 40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
Acid, Nitric 40° l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
Acid, Nitric 42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
Acid, Nitric 42° l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 -12.60
Acid, Nitric CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Acid, Nitric CP, NF, consumers, cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
Acid, Nitric CP, NF, consumers, cbys., 5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Acid, Nitric CP, NF, consumers, cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Acid, Octoic (see Acid, Ethylhexoic).
Acid, Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .13¼- .14¼
Acid, Oleic, single distilled, tanks lb. .11¾- —
Acid, Oleic, double distilled (white) dms lb. .15¾- .17
Acid, Oleic, double distilled (white) tanks lb. .14¼- —
Acid, Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming)
Acid, Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Acid, Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
Acid, Orthocresotinic, dms., smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —
Acid, Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .159 - —
Acid, Oxalic, 10,000 lbs., works lb. .1615- —
Acid, Oxalic, smaller lots, works lb. .1715- —
Acid, Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .17
Acid, Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms. lb. 1.74 - 1.77
Acid, Para-aminobenzoic, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
Acid, Para-aminobenzoic, smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
Acid, Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 - —
Acid, Para-aminosalicylic, smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Acid, Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Acid, Paramethyiphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Acid, Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Acid, Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Acid, Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Acid, Phenylcinchoninic, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
Acid, Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Acid, Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formularly
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	nom.	nominal
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	FPA.	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles			refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fus.	fused	reg.	regular
		gal.	gallon	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
CD.	completely denatured	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost insurance, freight	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
		indust.	industrial	ship't.	shipment
cks.	casks	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tanks.	railroad tankcars
com'l	commercial	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cps.	centipoises	min.	minimum	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cryst.	crystal	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
cs.	cases	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
ctns.	cartons	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
cyls.	cylinders				
dbl.	double				
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

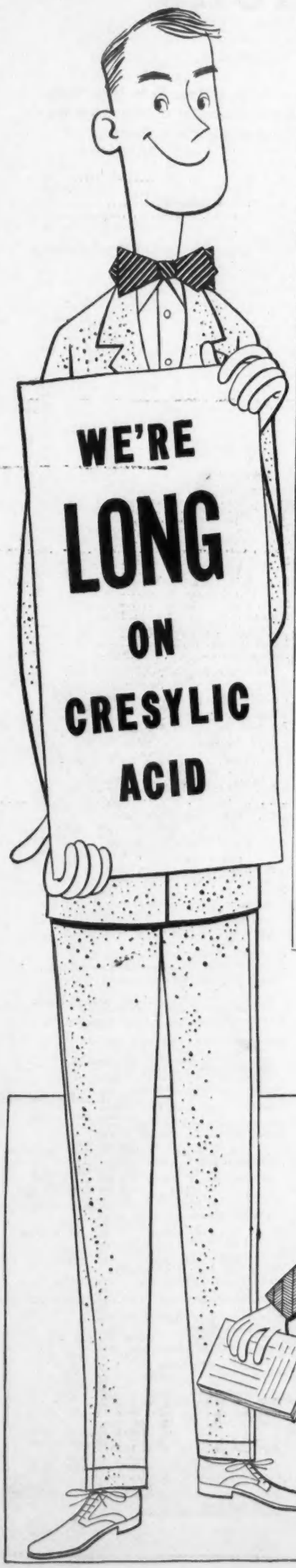
Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l. works	100 lbs.	7.00	- 7.10
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.50	- 8.00
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.90	- 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.08	- .08¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08½	- .09¼
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls	lb.	.55	—
small dms	lb.	.81	- .87
tech., bbls	lb.	.32	- .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.258	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.263	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.243	- —
Pyrogallic, NF,. (see Pyrogallol)			
tech., bbls	lb.	2.76	- 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l. works	gal.	.36	- —
whse	gal.	.504	- —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
S, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	- —
Salicylic, crude, bgs	lb.	.35	- —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.37	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.44	- —
dyestuffs grade, bbls	lb.	.39	- —
USP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.46	- —
powder, bbls	lb.	.51	- .52
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.90¾	- .91½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.92	- .92¾
Soybean oil, double dist., dms.	lb.	.13¼	- .14½
single dist., dms	lb.	.12¾	- .14
Stearic, double pressed, bgs	lb.	.11¾	- .13
single-pressed, bgs	lb.	.11¼	- .12½
triple-pressed, bgs	lb.	.14	- .15¼
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.63	- .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	- —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.05	- 2.85
tanks, works	ton.	16.30	- —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	- 8.10
tanks, works	ton.	20.00	- —
98%, tanks, works	ton.	21.00	- —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	- .11¼
5 pt. bottles, extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	- .20¼
fuming, 20%, tanks, works	ton.	22.40	- —
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.09½	- .10¾
hydrogenated: dms.	lb.	.11½	- .12¾
Tannic, NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.59	- 1.60
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	- 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.51	- 1.69
tech., dms	lb.	.95	- —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lbs., 1 shipt.	lb.	.45½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.46	- —
100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	- —
small dms	lb.	.49	- .55
imported, bgs	lb.	.40	- .42
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.60	- 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.74	- —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.17	- —
Trichloroacetic, bots.	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T.2.4.5-T).			
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works	lb.	4.50	- —
Undecylenic, dms.	lb.	1.40	- —
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	.25	- .40
Root, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots.	oz.	27.50	-32.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz.	78.00	-85.00
Acrolein, dms., works	lb.	.50	- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	- .47
tanks, works	lb.	.43	- —
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin).			
Adonis vernalis herb. bls.	lb.	.22	- .24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls.	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.85
Agaric, white, bls	lb.	2.25	Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Alanine dextro-laevo, dms., works.	lb.	8.50	-11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls.,	lb.	2.13	- 2.15
powd., bbls	lb.	2.17	- 2.19
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	1.07	- 1.10
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).			
light, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.70	- .80
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30	- —
Amyl ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)			
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.22	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.19	- —
fermentation, refined, 126-132° C, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32	- —
128-132° C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36½	- —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38½	- —
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.65	- .80
tech., dms., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.45	- .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	- .29¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	- .30¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.18¼	- .28
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.18¼	- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	- .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	- .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld	lb.	.11	- .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	- —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.17½	- —
95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21¾	- .30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22¼	- .32½
tanks, works	lb.	.20¼	- .30
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140-lbs. or more	lb.	.72	- .95
smaller lots	lb.	.72	- 1.00
extra, 500-lbs. or more	lb.	1.32	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.37	- —
Cinnamic, bots.	lb.	2.75	- 3.20
Decyl, bots.	lb.	1.70	- 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.87	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis	gal.	.91	- .96
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.75	- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69½	- .88
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	- .97
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	- .76

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.88	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.92	- .97
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	- .76
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.88	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.92	- .97
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	- .76
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.86	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.90	- .95
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	- .74
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies	gal.	.86½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.90½	- .95½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.74½	- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.87	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.91	- .96
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	- .75
SD27A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	1.34½	- 1.48½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.38½	- 1.57½
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.22½	- 1.36½
Alcohol, denatured, SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.88½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.92½	- .97¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.76½	- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.84½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.88½	- .93¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.72½	- —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.89½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.93½	- .98½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.61½	- .77½
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.88½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.92½	- .97½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	- .76½
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	20.82	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.86	-20.91
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.70	- —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.87	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.91	- .96
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55	- .75
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	gal.	21.87	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.91	-21.96
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.75	- —
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	- .29½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.28	- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¾	- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.31	- —
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.19	- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).			
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.26¼	- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.5225	- .5400
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.5640	- .5900
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.3850	- .4200
95%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.55½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.60½	- —
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.43½	- —
99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.56¾	- .59
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.61	- .64
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.43	- .47
Lauryl, bots.	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).			
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).			
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots.	lb.	1.70	- 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).			
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).			
Phenylethyl, dms.	lb.	1.57	- 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.76	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.81	- .87
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).			
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.49½	- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.42½	- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.45	- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.40	- —
Industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.29	- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.30	- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.27	- —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.20	- .21
denaturing grade, dms	gal.	1.36	- 1.48
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	1.10	- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	1.30	- —



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Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Alizarin (see Red alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works....lb.42.50 - —
90%, dms., works.....lb.38.25 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 8.55 - 9.55
2½%, dms., works.....gal. 7.55 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works.....lb. .51 - —
solution, 40%, dms., works..lb. .25½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
powdered, cs. .....lb. .50 - .55
Curacao, kegs .....lb. .60 - .65
Socotrine, kegs.....lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.50 - 4.65
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld....lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .43 - —
Alphanaphythylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works. frt. equald..lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works.. gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. .....kilo.350.00 - —
Acetate, bots. .....kilo.350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .20 - .33
Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works..100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works.... lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works...100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., annyd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. works .....ton.65.00 -85.00
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .24 - —
contract, works....lb. .22 - —
9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20 - —
contract, works.....lb. .19 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works..lb. .83 - —
contract, works.....lb. .80 - —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls..... lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs.....lb. .18 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms. frt. alld..lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld .....lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd... lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms..lb. .59½- —
standard, dms .....lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .97½- —
standard, dms.....lb. .68½- —
rubber comp., dms.....lb. .58½- —
unpolished standard, dms....lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms.....lb. .59 - —

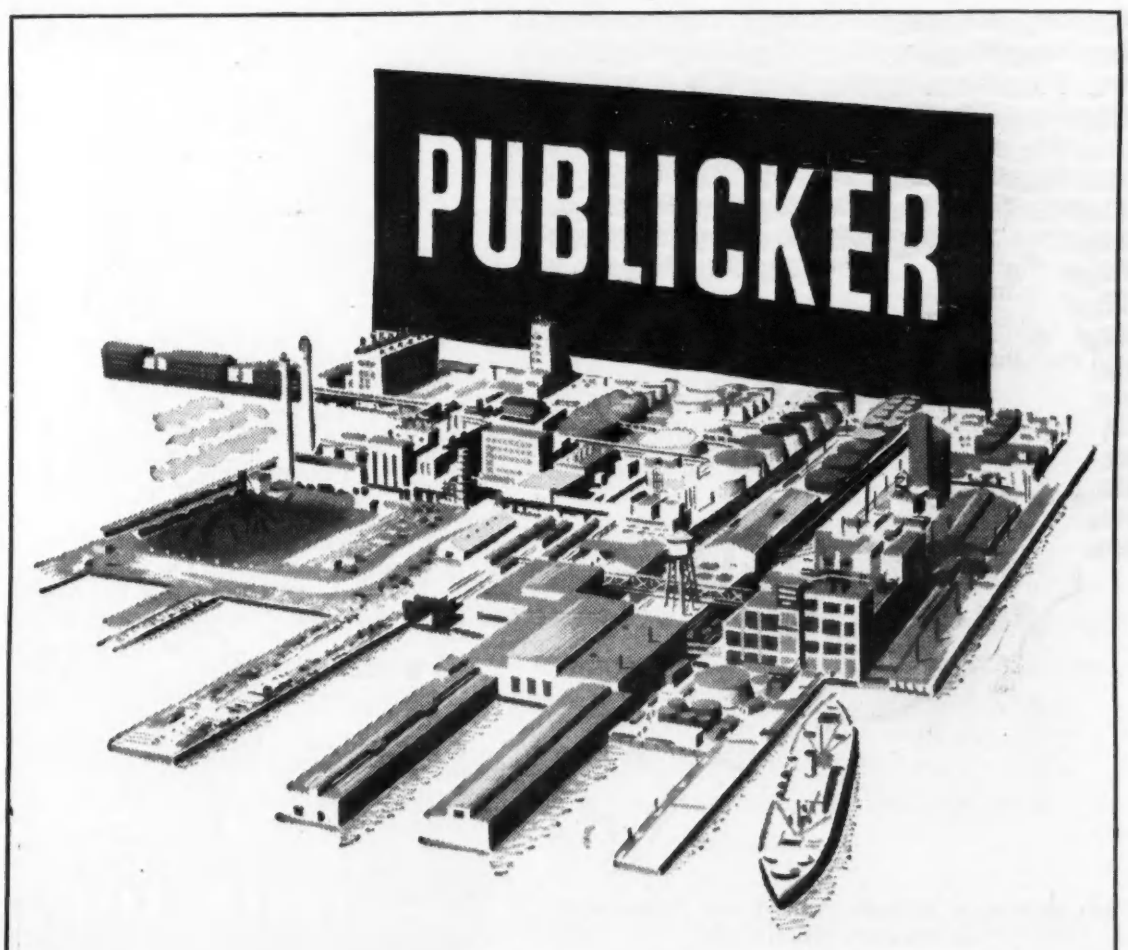
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less .....lb. .38 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .38 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .38 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 —
ground, bgs., works.....ton.33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works.....ton.36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works.....lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms..lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms..lb. 6.00 - 6.15

Ammonia anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton.79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1....lb. .17 - .17½
2 .....lb. .19 - .19½
3 .....lb. .21 - .21½
4 .....lb. .16 - .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton.80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis..ton.80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis..ton.75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .45 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .81 - 1.06
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works....ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse .....ton.375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse....ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .38 - .39
dms. .....lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms..lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal) USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .22 - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85

Ammonium fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works... lb. .50 - .53
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.69.50 - —
western, 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.83.02 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton.64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.51.00 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works.....lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms.....lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse .....ton.285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.....ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentahorate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms....lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works.....lb. .14 - —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works.lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens..ton.40.00 -45.00
synthetic, bgs., tanks.....ton.54.50 - —
bulk, works.....ton.51.50 - —

Ammonium sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., basis 100% works.lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld ....lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works .lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., 100% basis .lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld .lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate dextro, bots. lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots..lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots.....lb.34.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., monobasic, dextro-laevo, dms..lb. 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms.....lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .19¾- .30¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20¾- .31¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - .29
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).



Thanks again—

to an ever-growing list of customer-friends who rely on our proved ability to meet exacting requirements as to quality and delivery.

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES INC.

One of the World's Largest Producers of Alcohols and Solvents

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA. • LOcust 4-1400

Amyl Butyrate—Black, Carbon, Channel

Amyl butyrate, dms.....lb. .93 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 1.95 - 2.65
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF, cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls.....lb. .50 - .80
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .18½- .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .19½- .21½
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .18 - .19
Salt, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs., afloat..lb. .54 - .54½
Czech, star, bgs.....lb. .14¼- .15
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Annatto powder, dms.....lb. .24 - .25
Seed, bgs.....lb. .22 Nom.
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .50 - —
cases, c.l., mines.....lb. .50½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .45½- —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd..lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works...lb. .35¾- .50
l.c.l., works.....lb. .37¾- .52
solution, cbys.....lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, NF, dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots..oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo. 90.00 -100.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% basis). 40.00 - —
Arnica (true montana) flowers, bls. lb. .66 - .67
root, bls.....lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs.....lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt ship't..lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms.....lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- .08½
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton. 1,137.00
No. 2, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton. 587.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton. 484.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 302.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 279.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 135.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 135.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 59.50 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, fiber, 7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 24.50 - —
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt..ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery..gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery..gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery..ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery..ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicyclic.)
Atropine, USP, bots.....oz. 9.75 -13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots.....oz. 5.75 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units..vial. .42 - —
10,000 units.....vial. .80 - —
50,000 units.....vial. 2.25 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs..lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry, root, bark, bags.....lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms.....lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works..ton. 82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works.....ton. 92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .30 - .35
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.80 -
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.30 -10.80
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works.lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .41 - —
ton lots.....lb. .42 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works....ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines..ton. 20.00 - —
95.75% bgs., mines.....ton. 20.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 37.60 -37.85
ex-whse., N. Y.....ton. 53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works.ton. 12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works..ton. 71.40 - —
5 ton lots.....ton. 68.90 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots..ton. 57.00 - —
low gel, bgs., l.c.l., works.ton. 69.70 - —
5-ton. 67.20 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots, ton. 55.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .74 - .79
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .49 - .54
Benzal chloride, cbys., works....lb. .22 - .23¼
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit..lb. .013 - .020
l.c.l., works, unit.....lb. .019 - .021
gamma, dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit..lb. .0175- .0215
l.c.l., works..unit lb. .020 - .025
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit..lb. .0335- —
Benzidine, base, bbls.....lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district.....gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district.....gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas.....gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo.....gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district...gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md..gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .38¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio....gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- .24½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works, lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms..lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 8.80 -10.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. 35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns.....lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 22°C, m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .32 - .32¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
Betanaphthol benzoate, fib. dms., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works..lb. 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst., bots.....gram. 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms.....lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots.....lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.....lb. 4.47 - 4.85
Oxychloride, dms.....lb. 4.32 - 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms..lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms.....lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars..lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point.....lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., dlvd., c.l.....lb. .14¾- .18¾
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse....lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .10 - —

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Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Nitrite
Urea
Ammonium Chloride
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Ammonium Carbonate
Bleaching Powder (Stabilized)
Perchlorethylene
Sodium Perborate
Chlorinated Paraffins

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It's an old Yankee expression—a time-honored American custom, this "hands across the border" with our Canadian friends. But today it's more important than ever. Canada's steady rate of industrial expansion, her great strides in scientific investigation of basic metals, her population growth may soon make Canada our major market.

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Black, Carbon, Furnace—Calcium Arsenate

Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .1175- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works.....lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root, bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
tree bark, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls.....lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.110.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.92.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 8.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 8.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l.....lb. .17 - .18½
l.c.l.....lb. .25
Bloodroot, bls.....lb - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. o. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls. same basis....lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable.....lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.10 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..... m. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis..lb. .56 - —
Prussian, non-soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis....lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .45 - —
Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls..lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA, bbls.....lb. 4.25 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefiag, root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls.....lb. .08 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports..ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., works, E..ton.72.50 - —
steamed, works, E.....ton.80.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls.....lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .40 - .49
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis.. ton.114.50 - —
Borax, cryst., 99½%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi..ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00- —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works..ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.38.25 - —

Borax packed in kgs. is $43.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Borontrifluoride, gas, cyls., truckload, works..lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works.....lb. .70 - —
Bornyl Thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl Thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots..lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys.....lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works..lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, synth., bgs., works..lb. .1275- .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works....lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- .15¼
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., same basis lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works.....lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .37 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls.....lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs.....lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls.....lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11½- .12¼
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3..gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .20 - .27¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .28¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18¼- .25¾
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same absis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less than truckload, works..lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27½- .43
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars.....lb. 5.00 - 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y., frt. equald..lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 7.72 - 7.97
Calamine, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs.lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls.....lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works..gram. 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works..gram. 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works....gram. 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works..unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works..unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .13

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HEXA METHYLENE TETRAMINE
TRICHLORETHYLENE
PERCHLORETHYLENE
ETHYL ACETATE
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
DISODIUM PHOSPHATE
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
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Calcium bromide, NF, jars	lb.	.90	- 1.10
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd	ton.	128.00	- —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).			
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars	lb.	.28	- .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	25.00	- —
liquor, same basis, 40%, tank-cars	ton.	10.50	- —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.25	- —
powdered, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.65	- —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	23.50	- —
l.c.l., works, same basis	ton.	32.00	-69.00
USP, gran., bbls	lb.	.30	- —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.29½	- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.30	- .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms	lb.	.65	- .72
USP, bbls., dms	lb.	.58	- .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	2.00	- 2.15
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	.90	- —
Hypochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies	cs.	21.00	-23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis	dm.	25.25	-29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less	lb.	.90	- .93
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.32	- —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.40	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	- .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10	- 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.25¼	- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.10	- .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles	ton.	49.25	- —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted	gram.	.07½	- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms	lb.	.70	- —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.		7.00	- 7.25
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.25	- 7.75
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	92.50	- —
l.c.l., bgs., works	ton.	95.00	- —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.0605	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.0655	- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.20	- 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.28	- —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works	lb.	.27½	- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	- —
ton lots	lb.	.40	- —
less ton lots	lb.	.41	- —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).			
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works.	lb.	2.60	- 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works	lb.	2.85	- 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls	lb.	.50	- .65
Calomel, USP, powd., dms	lb.	4.02	- —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	17.80	-18.80
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	18.30	-19.65
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	15.60	-16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).			
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls	lb.	.52	- .60
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs	lb.	.69	- .73
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.55½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.56	- .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.60	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.61	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.62	- —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.93	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.94	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.95	- —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canella alba bark, bls	lb.	.25	- .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	1.05	- 1.20
powd., bxs	lb.	1.15	- 1.40
Russian, bgs	lb.	2.80	- 3.25
powd., bxs	lb.	2.90	- 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper	lb.	4.00	- 5.50
from African pepper	lb.	5.75	- 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls	gal.	1.05	- 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.12½	- .13
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.55	- —
bbls., same basis	lb.	1.65	- 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points	lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07½	- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¾	- —
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.0480	- —
Dioxide, cyls	lb.	.06	- .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works.	lb.	.111	- .121
NF, cbys	lb.	.17	- .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld	lb.	8.60	- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points	lb.	9.10	- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	10.60	- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	10.69	- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0785	- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0835	- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC			
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.10	- 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs.	lb.	4.25	- 4.30
medium, cs., futures	lb.	4.20	- 4.25
decorticated, Alleppey, cs	lb.	3.50	- 3.55
Guatemalan, cs	lb.	3.50	- 3.55
Mangalore type, cs	lb.	3.50	- 3.55
Indian, cs	lb.	3.50	- 3.55
green, Alleppey, bgs	lb.	2.50	- 2.55
Ceylon, bgs	lb.	2.45	- 2.50
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).			
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd	lb.	5.50	- —
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	5.65	- 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls. 10 mg.		5.00	- —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg.		2.00	- —
gram quantities, ampuls,	gm.	5.00	- —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram	gm.	.67½	- —
tins, works	gm.	.50	- —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins	lb.	.81	- —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can per can.		1.00	- —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram	lb.	25.24	- —
50,000 A units per gram, cns	lb.	7.86	- —
3,330 A units per gram cns	lb.	.85	- —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works	mill units.	.18	- —
Carotene, microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works	mill. units.	.30	- —
Carvol, bots	lb.	8.75	-10.50
Caseara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.37	- .38
Casein dom., acid-precip. standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't. point	lb.	.34	- .36
premium bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't. point	lb.	.39½	- .41½
imp., acid-precip. ground 100 bgs., or more, ex dock	lb.	.34½	- .35½
rennet-precip. bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock	lb.	.33¾	- .35½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21	- —
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.22¼	- —
dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.21¼	- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls	lb.	.14	- .14½
longstick	lb.	.17½	- .18
shortstick, bls	lb.	.14½	- .15
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs	lb.	.17½	- .18
broken, bls	lb.	.16	- .16½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls.	lb.	.24½	- .27
broken, bls	lb.	.25	- .26
unscraped, bls	lb.	.23	- .24
broken, bls	lb.	.23	- .24
Saigon, broken, bls	lb.	.25	- .28
medium, bls	lb.	.30	- .31
thin, bls	lb.	.52	- .53
Cassia buds, bgs	lb.	.30	- .31
Fistula, bskts	lb.	.25	- .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports	long ton.	280.00	Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.25	- —
Castoreum artificial, cns	lb.	9.00	- 9.25
natural, cns	lb.	7.00	-30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst. fib. dms., works	lb.	2.17½	- —
resublimed dms., works	lb.	4.29½	- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls	lb.	.65	- .70
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.35½	- .36
Indian, bgs	lb.	.30	- .30½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40	- .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.50	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53	- —
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.55	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58	- —
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.55	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58	- —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.62	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63	- —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.	lb.	.56	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.57	- —
26.5% butyryl content, 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.62	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63	- —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.58	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.59	- —
Cellulose, acetate - butyrate, flake, 48% butyryl content, ctns., 500-lbs. and over, works.	lb.	.70	- —
less than 500-lbs., works	lb.	.71	- —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65	- —
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53	- —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lbs. or more.	lb.	.52	- —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.44	- 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works.	lb.	No prices.	
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lbs. or more, works	lb.	1.75	- 1.95
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.80	- 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0295	- .033
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.0395	- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	- —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	32.50	-40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	55.00	-60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs	lb.	.60	- .70
Roman, cs	lb.	.75	- .80
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	- .32
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½	- .32½
smaller lots, works	lb.	.27	- .50
Bone (see Black, bone).			
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	70.00	-80.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	75.00	-85.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	64.00	- —
granular, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	65.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00	- —
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	46.00	- —

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Charcoal, pine wood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton 43.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 43.50 - 53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South.ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South.....ton 50.00 - 60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South..ton 33.50 - —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0543- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0425- .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 1.33 - —
100-lbs. or less.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works..lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .70 - .75—
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l...lb. .14 - .14¼
l.c.l., ...lb. .15 - —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l...lb. .58 - —
same basis, l.c.l.....lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., ...lb. .61 - .62

Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points..lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies.....100 lbs. 2.82½- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
2 cars, same basis..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis.....100 lbs. 4.46 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms. .....lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls.....lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works. lb. 3.75 - 4.50
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 20%, tins, pails, works.....lb. 17.50 -18.50
40%, tins, pails, works..lb. 36.00 -37.00
50%, tins, pails, works..lb. 40.00 -50.00
75%, tins, pails, works lb. 66.00 -76.00
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works. lb. 3.50 - 4.50
14%, tins, pails, works..lb. 11.50 -13.00
25%, tins, pails, works..lb. 50.00 -55.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis.....lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis.....lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg. .....lb. 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg. .....lb. 9.50 -10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted..lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Chloride, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis..lb. 1.85 - 2.10

Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works..lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½%, bbls., works....lb. .08½- —
cbys. .....lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - —
cbys. .....lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots.....lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.....lb. 6.50 - 8.99
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs..lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .27½- —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted..lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis..lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted..lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms.....lb. 1.03 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls....lb. .26½- .27
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 7.25 - 8.30
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 3.15 - 3.40
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Civet, artificial, bots.....lb. 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots.....oz. 4.00 - 7.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee..ton. 10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee. ton. 19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee. ton. 20.50 - —

Clay, ball, imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port..long ton. 27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port..long ton. 44.00 -46.00
imp., pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports..ton. 55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia..ton. 11.00 - —
China, dom., ry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton. 11.50 -14.50
l.c.l., works.....ton. 35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.50 -11.50
99%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me..gross ton. 20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse....net ton. 56.00 -60.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls., futures..lb. .70 - .71
Zanzibar, bls. .....lb. .72 - .72½
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose), standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis..lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E..lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E..lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis .....lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis..lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .20 - —

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .25 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse.....gal. .27 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse.....gal. .15 - —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse..gal. .26 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse.....gal. .28 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse.....gal. .15½- .16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.11 - —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works..lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06½- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls.....lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms..lb. .62¼- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms.....lb. .51¾- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse....lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .41¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls.....lb. .96 - —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs..lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co. kgs..lb. 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms..lb. .26½- —
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls.....lb. 1.22¼- —
Cocaine, USP, cns.; 100-oz.....oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots..oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .67 - .72
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .61 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Blue, root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine USP bots. cns.....oz. 74.50 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls.....lb. .42 - .52
Seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .32½- —
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls.....lb. .11 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works....lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works..lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works.....lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .613 - .633
Gluconate, cns., dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .36 - .36½
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .24½- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld..lb. .24¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works.....lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l..lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. .....lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld..lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, ton lots, works.....lb. .38½- .39½
less ton lots, works.....lb. .40½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 9.20 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works.lb. .1615- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 14.95 -15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 25.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms.....lb. .1615- .2500
Undecylenate, dms. .....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 21.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports.. ton. 170.00 - —
Pacific ports .....ton. 165.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .13 - .13½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Moroccan, bgs. .....lb. .10¾- .11
futures .....lb. .10½- .11
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.19 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.21 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.36 - —
Cornsilk, bls. .....lb. .12 - .14
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot, bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis..ton. 85.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns.....lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans .....lb. 3.20 - 3.25

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Basic Chemicals: caustic soda, chlorine and hydrogen produced in Hooker Type S-3 electrolytic cells.

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- capable help in developing special chlorinated intermediates
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ALUMINUM CHLORIDE
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CHLORINE
CYCLOHEXANOL
METHYL CYCLOHEXANOL
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID
MURIATIC ACID

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A STATEMENT FROM AMERICAN CHLOROPHYLL, INC.

PRODUCERS AND REFINERS OF CHLOROPHYLL, CAROTENE AND XANTHOPHYLL SINCE 1933

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We wish to announce that Charles Bowman & Company and their representatives are no longer handling our sales. Therefore, we suggest that you send all orders and inquiries to us at Lake Worth, Florida, where they will receive prompt attention.

American Chlorophyll, Inc., is the largest manufacturer of chlorophyll, not only in the United States, but in the world. All indications point to an increased demand each month for chlorophyll by our customers for food and pharmaceutical end uses.

In our opinion the year 1952 will result in a much greater demand for chlorophyll. We are expanding our capacity, and while this capacity will be considerably increased during the first six months of 1952, we believe that our present users, or those contemplating the use of chlorophyll, should make arrangements now to cover their needs.

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PRODUCT OF A C REG U S PAT OFF

AMERICAN CHLOROPHYLL SALES, INC., SQUIBB BLDG., 745 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y., TELE: PLAZA 3-3587 • OPENING JAN. 7th 1952

Cramp Bark, NF—Dimethyl Phthalate

Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, N.F., dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment..lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs..lb. .41 - .42
imported, kgs.....lb. .34½- .35
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted..gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
Beechwood, cbys., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys..lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5%, rotenone, bgs., works..lb. .25 - .26
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs.....lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs.....lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. .65 - .75
Cumene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Iranian, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .00 - —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract..ton.65.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .37¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .36¼- —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls., works, cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works.....cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots.....gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots.....gal. .36 - —

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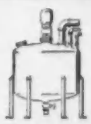
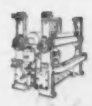
2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .67 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .45 - .58
DDD, tech., fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .44 - .50
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .46 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .419 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .37 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works....ton.49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton.62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works..ton.50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .13½- .14
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls....lb. .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls..lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms..lb.30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y...100 lbs. 8.86 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 9.01 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 8.60 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.85 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 8.44 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.59 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Dextrose, USP, dms.....lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory, grade, bots..100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms.....lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.50.00 -52.00
California.....ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl....ton.62.00 - —
California.....ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.90.00 - —
Atlantic coast.....ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .68¼- —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .61½- —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .44½- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 3.06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 3.50 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32¾- .33¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33¾- .34¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD)
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .62¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .60½- —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 100 kilo lots..kilo.135.00 -160.00
10 kilo lots.....kilo.140.00 -185.00
1 kilo lot.....kilo.150.00 -185.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Digitoxin, USP, bots.....gram. 8.30 - 9.60
Diglycol, laurate, dms.....lb. .32½- .37
Oleate, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more..gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials..vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials..vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms..lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .42¾- .43¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43¾- .44¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40¾- .42
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., works. frt. alld., E. of Miss.....lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, ens.....lb. 5.50 - 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29¼- .29¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30¼- .30¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27½- .28

Eastman BETA OXY NAPHTHOIC ACID

Pigment and Lake Intermediate


Dye Intermediate


Dye Developer

SPECIFICATIONS

Color.....Light yellow
Melting Point.....216°-220°C.
Assay (Titration).....98.5% min.

SOLUBILITY, 25°C., in gm./100 gm. solvent

Water.....Insoluble
Acetone.....15.3
Ethanol.....9.4
Ethyl Acetate.....6.8
Benzene.....Insoluble

We will be pleased to send you sample quantities of Eastman B. O. N. for your evaluation.

EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY, *Division of Eastman Kodak Company,* KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

SALES REPRESENTATIVES: New York—10 E. 40th St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; Houston—412 Main St. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

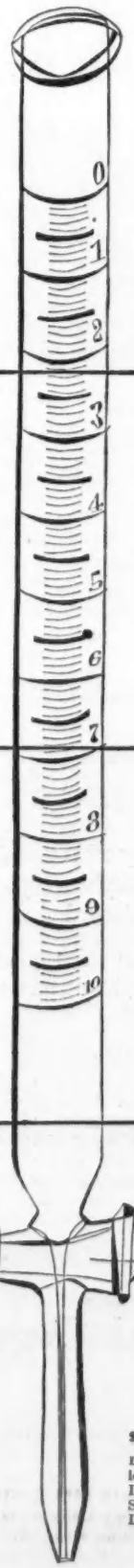
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .79¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .77 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks, works, basis, 100% lb. .32 - —
Dimethylanalin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., cl., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms. lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - .18
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½ - .19
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - .17
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47¾ - .48¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48¾ - .49¾
tanks, same basis lb. .45¾ - .47
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41¾ - .44¼
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42¾ - .45¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - .42½
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works ton.17.00 - —
325 mesh same basis ton.20.00 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., whse gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .69 - —
dlvd., N. Y. lb. .83 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton.120.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .14¼ - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs. lb. .45 - .47
mass., cs lb. .90 - 1.00
reeds, cs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb.13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb.20.70 - —
Red, DNC, No. 8, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns lb.3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb.20.05 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 23, cns lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C No. 7, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 8 cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb.13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange B extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A, conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc. lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
206 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra, conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green B 150% lb. .97 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc. lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine, conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine, conc lb. 1.85 - —
667 Victoria green sml. cryst. lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant Blue E lb. 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.50 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR, conc. 200% lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN, extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B, extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc. 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single, paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracene brown PGN. lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L, conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Cellitonscarlet B lb. 1.31 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc. lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

Opportunities for research



Researchers in the field of pharmaceuticals have opportunities for discoveries in the Monsanto Chemicals described on this page. If you see possibilities in the specifications, and if you are connected with a pharmaceutical manufacturer, Monsanto will supply you with samples for your experimentation without cost or obligation. Contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second St., St. Louis 4, Mo.

PHENYLACETONITRILE

Structural formula: CH_2CN

Appearance:	Clear water-white liquid
Assay:	97.0% minimum
Crystallizing Point:	Minus 23.0°C. Min.
Boiling Range:	
First drop	232.0°C. Min.
1-96 cc.	3.0°C. Max.
100%	6.0°C. Max.
Dry point	238.0°C. Max.

PHENYLACETAMIDE

Structural formula: CH_2CONH_2

Appearance:	Fine white crystals
Assay:	98.5% Min.
Melting Point:	158.0°C. Min. to start
Odor:	Characteristic

beta-PHENYLETHYLAMINE

Structural formula: $CH_2CH_2NH_2$

Appearance:	Colorless to slightly yellow liquid
Melting Point Assay:	99.0% Min.
Sp. Gr.:	at 15°/15°C. 0.963 - 0.967

POTASSIUM PHENYLACETATE (64% SOLUTION)

Structural formula: CH_2COOK

Appearance:	Colorless to slightly yellow liquid
Assay:	64% Min.
pH:	7.0 Min. 8.0 Max.
Heavy metals:	30 ppm Max.
Refractive:	Refractive index at 25°C. 1.4750 - 1.4820
Odor:	Characteristic

PHENYLACETIC ACID

Structural formula: CH_2COOH

Appearance:	White crystals
Assay:	99.0% Min.
Odor:	Characteristic
Moisture (H_2O):	0.50% Max.
Melting Point:	76.0°C. Min.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

DISTRICT SALES OFFICE: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto Canada Limited, Montreal.

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble—Formaldehyde, USP, Inhibited

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—
- Auramine, O.....lb. 1.85 - —
- Black, basic, blue.....lb. 1.21 - —
- Jet.....lb. 1.21 - —
- Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc. lb. 1.55 - —
- Brown, Bismarck, R, conc..lb. .86 - —
- Chrysodine, R, extra.....lb. .60 - —
- Y, extra.....lb. .64 - —
- Fuchsine, conc.....lb. 3.08 - —
- Green, malachite, conc.....lb. 2.10 - —
- Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.33 - —
- Safranine, Y, conc.....lb. 2.90 - —
- Violet, methyl, B.....lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:
- Azo rubine R, extra, conc..lb. 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue, B, extra..lb. .86 - —
- Orange, Acid, Y, conc.....lb. .47 - —
- Scarlet, croceine, MOO.....lb. 1.45 - —
- Yellow, azo-, conc.....lb. .90 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra.....lb. 2.04 - —
- Methanil, conc.....lb. .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .65 Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
York, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.34 - 1.36
- Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid..lb. No stocks.
- tanners, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½

Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .21 - .25
Elm bark grinding, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
- powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .40 - .45
- select, bundles.....lb. .50 - .55

Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots., oz.42.85 - —
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .56 - 1.00
- hydrous, bots., 100 ozs.....oz. .92 - —
- Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs..oz. .75 - —
- Sulphate cryst., tins, 100 ozs.oz. .72 - —
- powd., tins, 100 ozs.....oz. .73 - —

Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾ - —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .39½ - —
- tanks, works.....lb. .37 - —

Epiphrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams..gram. .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
- l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15

USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
- smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —

Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst..kilo150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Esterine, bots.....oz.45.00 -50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots.....oz.32.50 -34.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.34.50 -35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .34½ - —
- tanks, works.....lb. .32½ - —

Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., frt. equald..lb. .17½ - —
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
- tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
- technical, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½ - —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
- tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —

Ether, ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .37 - —
- anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .89 - —
- ½-lb. cns.....lb. .97 - —
- ¼-lb. cns.....lb. 1.05 - —
- solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
- tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
- synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16 - —
- l c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
- tanks, same basis.....lb. .14 - —

Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾ - .09¼
- l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½ - .10
- tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05 - .07½

Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - 1.10
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 30 cc, hospitals..bot. 1.12 - —
- 75 cc, hospitals.....bot. 1.56 - —

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾ - .21¾
- l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15¾ - .22¾
- tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13 - .20

95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .22
- l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .16 - .23
- tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13¼ - .20¼

99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15¼ - .22¼
- l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .16¼ - .23¼
- tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13½ - .20½

NF, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14¾ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15½ - .15¾
- tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

95-98%, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15¾ - .16
- tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13¼ - —

99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15¼ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .16¼ - —
- tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13½ - —

Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .56½ - —

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works..lb. .49¾ - —
- less than truckload, dlvd..lb. .58¾ - —
- tanks, works.....lb. .48¾ - —

Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, csn., dms.....lb. .68 - .73
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms.....lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate, bots.....gal. 6.10 - 6.60
- cns., dms., works.....lb. .80 - 1.02

Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - .20
- cyls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - .22
- tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
- USP, bbls., cyls.....lb. .22 - .24

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .64 - .73
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works..lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodine, bots, works.....lb. 3.80 - 4.13
- cbys., works.....lb. 3.00 - —

Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .44¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works..lb. .50 - —
- less than truckload, works..lb. .50½ - .60

Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works....lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate).
40% available SiO, dms., works, lb. .55 - —

Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylanilin (see Monoethylanilin).
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.....lb. .14 - —
- l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
- tanks.....lb. .13 - —

Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½ - —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
- tanks.....lb. .32 - —

Ethylcellulose, bags, 5,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .65 - —
- smaller lots, works.....lb. .67 - .75

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾ - .12¾
- l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .12¾ - .13¾
- tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies, lb. .10 - .11

Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
- Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .26¼ - —
- l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .27¼ - —
- tanks, frt. dlvd.....lb. .19 - —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .48 - —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .48½ - —
- tanks, works.....lb. .46 - —

Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .18¾ - —
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾ - —
- tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - —

Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22¾ - —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¼ - —
- tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —

Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼ - —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¾ - —
- tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —

Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .19¾ - —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¼ - —
- tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —

Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .22½ - —
- tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —

Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .28¾ - —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .29¼ - —
- tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —

Monostearate, dms.....lb. .35 - .42½
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss..lb. .42 - —
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43 - —
- tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —

Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots..oz.11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin).
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 7.30 - —
- smaller lots.....lb. 7.35 - 7.40

Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.35 - 3.10
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns.....lb. 3.45 - 4.15
Euphorbia, herb, bls.....lb. .12 - .14

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works..ton.20.00 -22.00
- Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works. ton.11.75 -12.50
- Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works..ton.20.00 -22.00
- bulk, c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -20.00

Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs...lb. .13½ - .14
- French bgs.....lb. No stocks.
- Indian, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
- Syrian, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24

Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
- Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .05¾ - .06
- Tunisian, bgs.....lb. .06½ - .07

Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric).
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms.....lb. .83 - .95
Film scrap, colored, cs., works..lb. .15 - —
- water-white, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —

Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.32.00 - —
- Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 3.25

Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .17 - .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal ground 60% protein, bgs., Baltic area..ton.135.60 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Baltic area..ton.130.00 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine..ton.60.00 - —
- ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF$_2$, grd., bulk, mine, c.l..ton.47.00 Nom.
- 85% CaF$_2$, grd., bulk, mine..ton.41.50 Nom.
- metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF$_2$, bulk, mine, c.l., ton.38.00 Nom.
- washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF$_2$, bulk, mine, c.l. ton.38.00 Nom.
- 60-65% effective CaF$_2$, bulk, mine..ton.39.00 - —
- 65-70% effective CaF$_2$, bulk, mine, c.l..ton.40.00 Nom.
- 70% or better effective CaF$_2$, bulk, mine, c.l..ton.41.60 Nom.
- imported, bulk, ex dock, New York..ton.37.00 Nom.

Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works..lb. .0625- .0675
- l.c.l., E. works.....lb. .0675- .0725
- tanks, E. works.....lb. .0420- .045

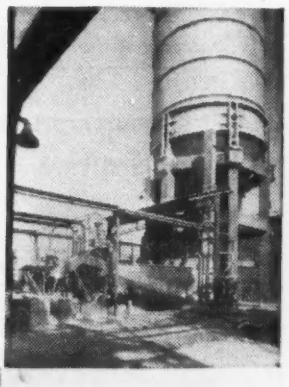
For use in the production of...

Antifreeze
Cellophane
Alkyd Resins
Industrial Explosives
Synthetic Fibers
Hydraulic Fluids

For these and many other uses the high purity and uniformity of Jefferson ethylene glycol meet the most exacting demands of experienced chemical manufacturers.

For information on price and availability write today to our Sales Division, Department A.

★ *National defense requirements have created emergency demands for Jefferson chemicals. Although our facilities are being expanded as rapidly as possible to cope with these requirements, many of our chemicals are currently in short supply. We nevertheless welcome your inquiries and will make every effort to serve you.*



Quicklime silo and lime slakers in ethylene oxide and glycol unit at Jefferson's Neches plant.

Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.

711 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS FROM HYDROCARBON SOURCES

ETHYLENE OXIDE
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)

Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62

Fuller's earth, dom. powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton.37.20 - —
spent, nulk Bayonne ton 2 00 4.00
imported, bgs c.l ton.30 00 -40 00

Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .10½ - —

Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .28¾- .29¾
l.c.l. divd. lb. .29¾- .30¾
tanks, divd. lb. .27 - .28

Fustic extract cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .18 - .23
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks, gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 86 octane tanks, gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsenium root, bls lb. .25 - .26
Gentian root, bls lb. .18 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.55
standards, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 2.60
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots. lb. 7.00 - 8.50
root, African, bls lb. .29 - .30
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .44 - .45
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .62 - .63
No. 2, bgs lb. .61 - .62
No. 3, bgs lb. .59 - .60
Rhatton, bgs. lb. .59 Nom.
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .28 - .29
Ginseng root cs lb.13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate)
cryst., bgs, c.l. works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .23 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l. 1c per lb. higher than c.l.

ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), divd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. divd lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .28 - .32
122-149, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .29 - .34
150-177, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .30 - .35
178-206, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .31 - .37
207-236, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .32 - .38
237-266, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .33 - .39
267-296, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .34 - .40
299-330, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .35 - .41
331-362, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .36 - .41
363-394, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .37 - .42
395-427, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .38 - .43
428-460, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .39 - .44½
461-494, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .40 - .46
493-529, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .41 - .47

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher than c.l. bbls ½c more than bgs

Glycerin crude saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, divd. lb. .40¾- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, divd. lb. .37 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .54 - .54¼
l.c.l., divd lb. .54½- .54¾
tanks, divd lb. .53½- .53¾
high gravity, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .54¾- —
tanks, divd lb. .53¾- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .56 - —
tanks, divd lb. .55 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .55¼- —
tanks, divd lb. .54¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .54⅝- —
tanks, divd lb. .53⅝- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz.21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 .13½
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.60 - 4.00
powd., bxs lb. 3.90 - 4.25
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .32½- .33
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .03 - .095
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .19 - .215
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .21 - .34½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, loose, divd. lb. .04¾- —
house lb. .05¾- —
white, choice lb. .07 - —
yellow lb. .06 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾- —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are 2c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher divd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

Green, emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see P.).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 1.50 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb. .35 - .45
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .16½- .17
powdered USP, bbls lb. .21 .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .40 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs 23,000 lbs. or more works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½ .19½
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .32 .33
CBB, bgs lb. .27 .28
CNE, bgs lb No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .27 .28
DK, bgs lb. .22 .24
dust, bgs lb. .12½- .13½

Formaldehyde, Methanol Free—Gum, Ghatti

Gum, copal, Manila, soft, MA, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Ws, bgs lb No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .23
sorts, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, fld, bgs lb. .13½- .14¼
nubs and chips, bgs lb. 08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14¼
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs lb. .22 .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs lb. .23 .25
No. 3, bgs lb. 09½ .11
dust, bgs lb. 09½ .11
seeds, bgs lb. 12½ .13¼
Elemi, cns lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., divd. fll., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .17½- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. divd., Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17½- —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .20 - .35
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 70 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. 35 .37
No. 3, bgs lb. 31 - .33

DO YOU NEED A DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF Formaldehyde?

Look to CELANESE* N. F. FORMALDEHYDE

Here's why it gives you top quality at lower cost:

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- Production not dependent on supplies of Methanol.
- Celanese distribution service—by tanker, tank car, tank truck, or drum.
- Terminals and distribution points in strategic locations assure prompt deliveries.
- Nationwide distributor service also means prompt handling of your less-than-carload requirements.

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Write now for the revised technical manual on Formaldehyde—37 pages of detailed information, including a special 4-page section on Formcel* (Formaldehyde-alcohol solutions). Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 506-A, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York.

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NORMAL PROPANOL • BUTYLENE GLYCOLS • DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL • PROPYLENE GLYCOL • PROPYLENE OXIDE • TRICRESYL PHOSPHATES

Gum, Guaiac—Kerosene

Gum, guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls....lb. .40 - .41
No. 2, bbls....lb. .32 - .33
No. 3, bbls....lb. .23 - .24
Kauri, bgs....lb. .31½- .32¾
Kino, cs....lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs....lb. .32 - .39
Mastic, cs....lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs....lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs....lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs....lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks....lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs....lb. 3.80 - 4.10
No. 2, cs....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs....lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., medicine Lodge, Kan. ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore frt. equald.ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore..ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y..ton.14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse....ton.53.00 -56.00
small quantities....lb. .04 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs....lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns....lb. 3.40 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole bls....lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs....lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs....lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls....lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs....lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls....lb. .32 - .35
Henna leaves, bls....lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls, bgs....lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks....gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works..lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms....lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis. lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks....gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .33 - —
tanks, works....lb. .31 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms....lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., divd....lb. .16½- —
tanks, divd....lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works..lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld....lb.17.00 - —
works....lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb.18.00 - —
works....lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots., kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride-laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo. lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works....kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots....oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots....oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Hops, NF, bls....lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls....lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls....lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots....oz.31.00 -32.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots....oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms, fib. cans., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works..lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP bbls., dlvd....lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis....lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .215 - .24
tanks....lb. .203 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms..lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., frt. equald....lb. .76 - .84
Hydroxycitronellal, cns....lb. 7.90 - 8.40
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots....oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots....oz.13.50 -15.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs....lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs....lb. .50 - .58

I

Iceland moss, bgs....lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests....lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls....lb. .28 - .28¼
Indol, CP, bots....lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol dms., dlvd....lb. 4.90 - —
tins, dlvd....lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs....lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resubl. USP bots., jars....lb 2.55 - 2.76
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin NF dms. lb. 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs....lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans....lb. 8.15 -11.50
Beta, cans....lb. 7.65 -17.50
Methyl, dms., cns....lb. 7.00 -10.65
Ipecac root, bgs....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls..lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 25° bbls., c.s., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys....lb. .16 - —
djns....lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NFA, bots....lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
USP, dms., works....lb. .07½- .09
solut. 42° Be 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate gran. dms....lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous Gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate N.F. powd....lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphate, NF, dms....lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs....lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld..lb. .23¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms....lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs..lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms..lb. .78 - .91
Reduced, NF, kgs....lb. .90 - .95
Resinate 7.4% Fe, dms, frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l....lb. .41 - —
ton lots....lb. .42 - —
less ton lots....lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms..lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP gran., dms..lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms..lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms..lb. .25½- .28½
Isoborneol, cns....lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns....lb. .70 - .97
Propionate, dms....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns....lb. .75 - .97
Methacrylate, dms., works....lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works..lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works....lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .26¼- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14¼- .14¾
t.c.l., same basis....lb. .15 - .15¼
tanks, same basis....lb. .12½- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works....lb. .65 - 1.25

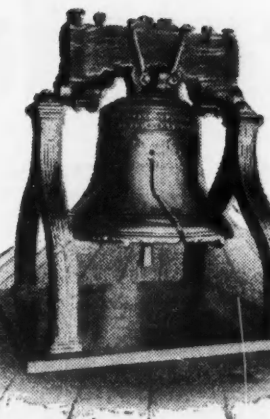
J

Jaborandi leaves, bls....lb. .18 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls....lb. .43 - .45
powd., bbls, bxs....lb. .48 - .50
Juniper berries, bgs....lb. .08 - .15
Tar, NF, dms....lb. .42 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns....lb. .75 - .80
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, fiber, dms....lb. .08 - .16¼
colloidal, fiber, dms....lb. .15 - .15¼
Kava Kava root, bls....lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44° specific gravity, w.w. tanks, gal. .05375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .09 - .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 41-43 s.g. w.w., tanks gal. .101 - —
Okla.-Tex. 41-43 s.g. w.w. tanks gal. .0925- .09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - —

REICHHOLD



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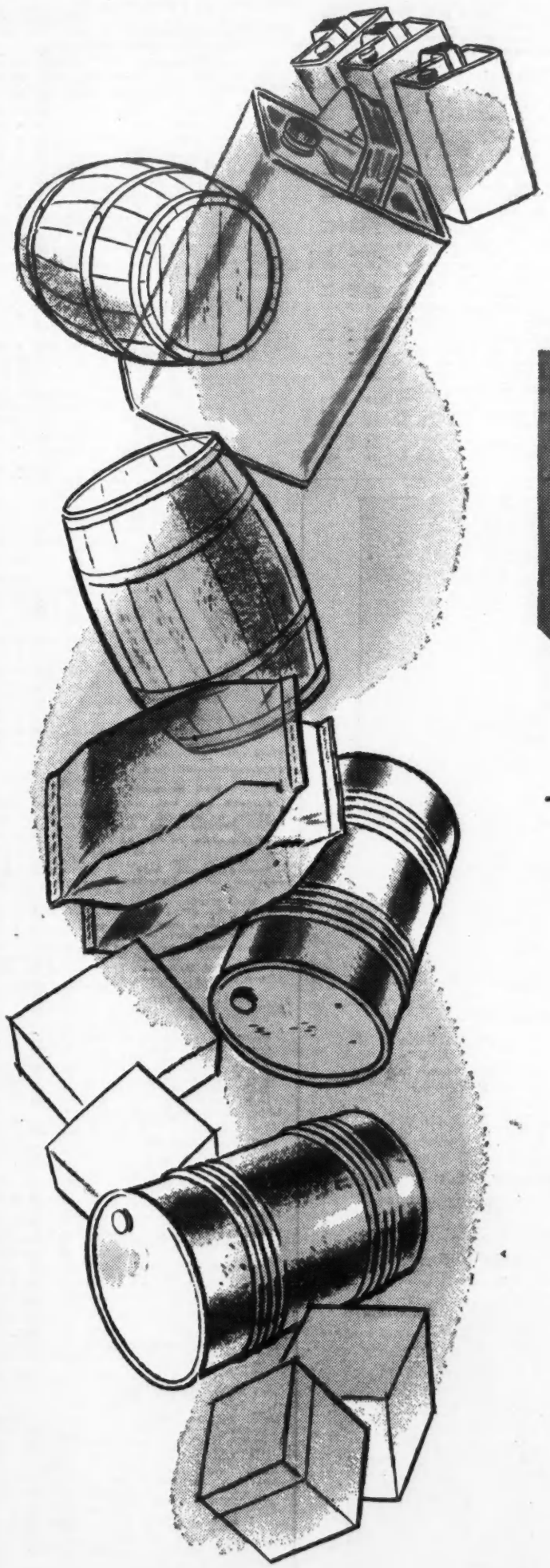

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- - - or has change of process or production made any of your chemical inventory obsolete?

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chemicals
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Kola Nuts—Magnesium Carbonate

Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse. ton 95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10 mesh, whse. ton 95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lanolin, USP, dms., works lb. .34 - .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 .40
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .14½ Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs lb .20 .25
Laurel berries, bgs. lb. .23 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls. lb. .11¼ - .11½
Portuguese, bls. lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls. lb. .11½ - .12
USP, dms., works lb. .35 - .39
Lauryl chloride dms., works, frt. equald lb. 75 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less than truckload works lb 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb .55 - .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .16 - .20
select, bls. lb. .70 - .80
Lead acetate white crystals, bbls., lb. .24 - —
gran., bbls lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 - .33
gran., powd., dms lb. .32 - .33
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
Lead blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1918- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2018- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .30 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms. lb. .35 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N.Y. lb. .19 - —
St. Louis lb. .1880- —
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .36½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .37 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .37½- —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .38 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .24¾- —
Oleate, fused, bbls. lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO_2, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO_2, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42¼- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2155- .2157
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2255- .2257
97% PB_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .2182- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2282- —
Lead, red 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .2207- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2307- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46½- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld. lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., c.l. lb. .55 - —
ton lots lb. .56 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .43 - —
ton lots lb. .44 - —
less ton lots lb. .45 - —
Sulphate, see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works lb. .29¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .21 - —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2010- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2110- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1715- .2271
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1815- .2371
basic sulphate, ogs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1919- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2019- —
Lecithin, edible, tech, bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lemon peel, bls. lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns. lb. .20¾- .27
powd., bbls lb. .31 - .35
Root, bls. lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs. lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbl. lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. 05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.18.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.14.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton.10.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ark. ton.10.25 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton.11.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton. 9.50 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.10.25 - —
Redick, Florida ton.13.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass. ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton.12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton.14.50 - —
Farnams Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton.13.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton.12.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.13.50 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton 0.50 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton.13.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ton.10.00 - —
Redick, Fla. ton.16.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield Mo. ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa. ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton.17.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.15.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.13.50 - —
Kingston, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton.16.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Redick, Florida ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa. ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 6.25 - 6.45
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 50-92%, dms lb. 6.15 - 6.45
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.60 - 7.35
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb 2.70 - —
dms., works lb 2.60 - —
99%, tech., dms., works lb. 5.75 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .34 - .38
without leaves, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Linseed meal expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton.68.00 Nom.
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.66.00 Nom.
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2065- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2165- —
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb.10.25 -14.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms. lb. .80 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .079 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .0865- .0890
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .73 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin tins lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo 145.00 149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls. lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.10 - 1.12
West Indian, cs. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
broken, cs. lb. .80 - .85
Madder, Dutch, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .52 - .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light ctns. lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton.36.30 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, fars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county Pa Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

"LEAD" house paints have "staying power"

because lead pigment stabilizes the film

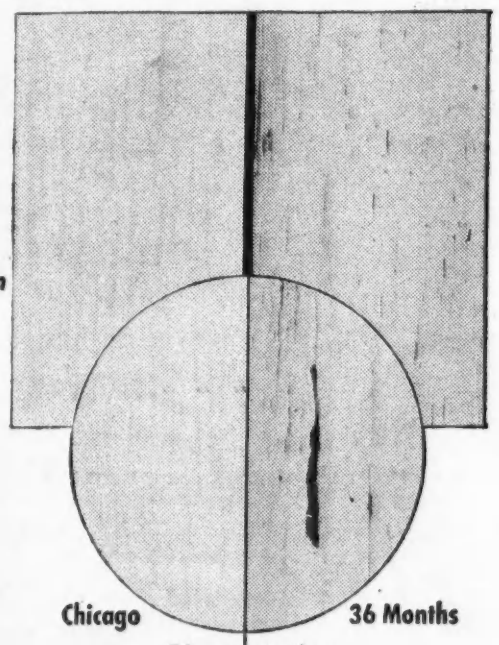
Surfaces Look Better...Longer

After prolonged exposure under different climatic conditions, the house paint containing white lead on these test panels is still as durable as it looks . . . a continuous surface without cracks . . . the best argument for using lead pigment in *your* paint formulations.

Chicago's industrial gases and rapid temperature changes, as well as Florida's moisture and sun-bake treatment, failed to permeate or crack the protective film of the "lead" paints because white lead neutralizes and stabilizes the decomposition products of the vehicle by forming stable, insoluble lead salts, giving the paint a tough, resilient film.

These exposure tests show why it pays to include "lead" in your paint formulations . . . it gives paint the "staying power" that keeps it looking fresher—longer . . . a powerful sales argument.

For detailed information on the most effective use of "lead" in your paints . . . write to *Lead Industries Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17.*



TWO SEVERE EXPOSURE TESTS

Photographs of test panels (inserts, twice actual size) show how properly lead-pigmented paints retain their elasticity, toughness, staying power . . . and appearance.

"LEAD" LENGTHENS THE LIFE OF PAINT BECAUSE:

It Stabilizes . . . neutralizes acidic compounds resulting from the decomposition of the vehicle—prevents the film from becoming soft or liquefying.

It Plasticizes . . . forms lead soaps which increase film flexibility.

It Strengthens . . . flexible, spiney lead soap particles mechanically reinforce the film and increase elastic strength.

It Resists Water . . . paint films with an optimum lead pigment content absorb only a small fraction as much water as do lead-free paints.

It Limits Oil Penetration . . . more of the vehicle remains in the film where it is needed; less is absorbed in the substrata.

It Improves Appearance . . . by controlling chalking and inhibiting mildew.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd, lump, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton.50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, l.c.l., works ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less ton lots lb. .44 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb lots lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots lb. .48 - .50
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 - 1.10
Blue, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Leaves, bls lb. .33 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .43 - .45
Manganese acetate, bbls lb. .33¼ - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - .28½
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.98
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms., lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls. lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd, East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾ - —
precip., dms lb. .24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less tons lb. .44 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton.87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S E. ton.94.50 - —
Tallate, 6% dms lb. .21¾ - —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.80.00 Nom.
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.51.00 -52.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms. works lb. 40 - 43
reagent 50-lb dms. works lb. 85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls lb. .30 - .31
Chilean, bls lb. .23 - .24
French, bls lb. .30 - .32
Peruvian, bls lb. .22 - .23
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33¼ - —
less 500 lbs. works lb. .38¼ - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs., lb. 8.75 - —
Chinese, cs. lb. 9.65 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel)
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd. fib. dms lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼ - .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½ - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .44 - .46
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49 - .50
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .32 - .34
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49½ - .51½
l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .51 - .54
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .35½ - .37½
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld 50-lb. or more lb. 4.53 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97% fib. dms. same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind. Ill. Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .66½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .54 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½ - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or extra, cns lb. 2.65 - 4.40
extra, cns lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .58
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½ - .12
refrigerator mfrs. cyls. dlvd lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd. lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret dms., any quantity, works lb. .68 - —
tanks, works lb. .67 - —
Methyl iodide, bots., works lb. 3.60 - 3.95
cbys., works lb. 3.00 3.25
Lactate, dms. l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36½ - —
less than truckload works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .50 - —
cns, 50 lbs lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 2.25 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .72 - .85

Magnesium Chloride—Mica, Wet-Ground, Extra Fine

Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots kgs. same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E. lb. .136 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .146 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - .14½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - .12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots lb. 35.00 -45.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 8.50
D, cns lb 7.50 9.55
prime, cns lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylenglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd l.c. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½ - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .06½ - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt. alld. E lb. .06½ - —

You know what "Lead" does for House Paint

1. It stabilizes the paint film
2. It plasticizes the film
3. It increases water resistance
4. It increases elastic strength

... but do you know that "Lead," in its most economical form, is

Dutch Boy*

Basic Silicate White Lead "45X"

Top quality in house paint—with LOWER COST, *is* possible.

You can give your paints all the advantages that "lead" adds — yet save money on every gallon — by using "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X."

This unique, new white lead makes available a proportionately larger amount of "lead" because the reactive portion of each pigment particle is concentrated at the surface. The "lead" is on the outside, where it can be put to work!

This unique, new white lead enables you to use fewer pounds of pigment because of its higher bulking value.

Many leading paint makers now get higher profits—and uniformly high quality—from using "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" in their formulations.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.).

Mica, Wet-Ground, Paint or Lacquer—Oil Bois de Rose

Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allg. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allg. E lb. .07 - —
t.c.l. ex whse. or frt. allg. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allg. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt. allg. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allg. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allg. E lb. .08 - —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ¼c. higher, W of Rockies, 1c. higher

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .1650- .1675
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .1655- .1775
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - .43
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in 5-lb. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, 5-lb. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, industrial, tanks, New York gal. .33½- —
New Orleans gal. .29½- —

Molybdenum metal 99% Mo., powd., kgs. lb. 2.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. allg., or dlvd. E. lb. .10¼- .11½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Monochlorobenzene, tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10

Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. allg. E. lb. .29¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .89 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. allg. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylaniliin, dms., c.l., frt. allg. lb. .51 - .57
t.c.l., frt. allg. lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. allg. lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. allg. E. lb. .28¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —

Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).

Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -85.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns. lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns. lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns. lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns. lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns. lb. 1.75 - 1.76
5 lbs., cns. lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed Calif., brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. .12¾- .13
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
German, yellow, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .06½- —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08 Nom.
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .11 - —

Myrobalans, J1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 51.00 -52.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 75.00 -76.00
J2, bgs, ex dock ton. No prices.
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —

N

Naphtha, painters' (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. allg lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0790
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .11 - .13½
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04468- —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04128- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04788- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant, M c.f. .04869- —
6, Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .04696- —
Natural gas, sweet, 7C. San Angelo M c.f. .04896- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04855- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. yo. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .60 - .60¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. allg. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodies, cs., works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls, works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. allg. over 70 lbs., dm. 49 40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. allg. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbya lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. allg. lb. .10½- .11½
t.c.l., frt. allg. lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. allg. lb. .09½- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't. unit-ton. 4.90 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25+ .40
Nitromethane, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - —
Chinese, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs. lb. .49 - .50
splits, bgs., afloat lb. .45 - .49
West Indian, bgs lb. .38 - .39
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
t.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks, gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .419 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .394 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 -150.00
seed, bots lb. 100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms. lb. 1.60 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms. lb. .40 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .14½- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.65 - 2.00
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns. lb. 3.35 - 6.25
natural, NF, Italian, cns. lb. 14.50 -16.00
Birchtar, crude, cns. lb. 1.45 - —
rectified, NF, cns. lb. 3.90 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood.)

. . . for lacquers—cold or hot

MIBK's outstanding properties have established it as a prime ingredient of cold-spray lacquers . . . its superior solvency for both nitrocellulose and vinyl resins . . . its high diluent tolerance . . . its favorable effect on resistance to blushing and cold check.

These same properties ensure MIBK's importance in the new field of hot-spray lacquers.

Samples of MIBK are available . . . will be sent on receipt of your letterhead request. Test MIBK in your own formulations.

*METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE
Specifications

Purity (wt.%) ..... 99 min.
Specific Gravity 20°/20° C. ..... 0.800 to 0.804
Color, Platinum Cobalt (Hazen) standard. 15 max.
Acidity (as acetic acid) ..... 0.01% W. max.
Distillation Range—none below ..... 114.0° C
none above ..... 117.0° C
Water ..... Miscible without turbidity with 19 volumes of 60° B6 gasoline at 20° C

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Oil, bone, dms., works ..... gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.35
tech., dms. ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.70
Calamus, cns ..... lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms ..... lb. .26 - .42
white, dms. ..... lb. .26 - .43
Cananga, native, cns ..... lb. 9.25 -11.15
rectified, cns ..... lb. 9.75 -13.15
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Cardamom, NF, bots ..... lb. 57.00 -70.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 4.95 - 6.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .3675- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .3725- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l ..... lb. .3960- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .4010- —
tanks ..... lb. .3825- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .3860- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .3910- —
tanks ..... lb. .3735- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .4550- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks ..... lb. .3300 Nom.
USP, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .3475- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .3525- —
tanks ..... lb. .3375- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .3625- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .3675- —
tanks ..... lb. .3525- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .3450- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .3500- —
tanks ..... lb. .3350- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - .20
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .26 - .27
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.80 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms ..... lb. .50 - .65
Celeryseed, bots ..... lb. 16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. ..... lb. 280.00 -340.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns, dms ..... lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots ..... lb. 50.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots ..... lb. 2.95 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms ..... lb. .95 - 1.75
Java, true, cns ..... lb. 1.30 - 2.60
Java type, cns ..... lb. .70 - 1.50
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports ..... lb. .12 - —
Pac. coast ..... lb. .11 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .21½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms ..... lb. .14½- .14¾
Codliver, USP, dms ..... gal. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns ..... lb. 2.50 4.25
Coriander, USP, bots ..... lb. 24.00 -36.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works ..... lb. .13¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .05¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .02¼- —
refined, dms ..... lb. .19¾- .20
tanks ..... lb. .16¼- —
Costus, bots ..... oz. 19.50 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East ..... lb. .12⅞- —
Texas ..... lb. .12½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .03½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .01 - —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .20½
tanks ..... lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)
Croton, cns ..... lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. ..... lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots ..... lb. 5.60 - 7.00
Cypress, bots ..... lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D)
Dillseed, India, bots ..... lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.60
70-75%, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.45
Fennel, USP, cns ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.55
Fir, Canada, cns ..... lb. 2.85 - 3.65
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .11½- .12
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .11½- .12
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
200,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
300,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
400,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
500,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots ..... oz. 6.50 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns ..... lb. 19.50 -25.25
Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 14.00 -24.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots ..... lb. 19.00 -24.50
Grapefruit, dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Grease, No. 1, dms ..... lb. .11 - .12
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .14 - .15
prime, burning, dms ..... lb. .14½- .15½
Guaiacwood, cns. ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns ..... lb. 2.20 - 3.15
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots ..... lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech, cns ..... lb. .65 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns ..... lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns ..... lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns ..... lb. 4.15 - 5.45
38-40%, ester, cns ..... lb. 5.75 - 6.75
40-42%, ester, cns ..... lb. 6.50 - 8.50
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.95
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Messina, cns ..... lb. 4.00 - 8.20
Lemongrass, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 3.05
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.35 - 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 8.10 - 8.60
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 7.75 - 9.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.25 -15.00
terpeneless, bots ..... lb. 45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3. ..... lb. .2070- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2120- .2170
tankcars ..... lb. .1970- —
tankwagon ..... lb. .2000- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms ..... lb. 4.35 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms ..... lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Italian, cns ..... lb. 7.00 - 8.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .10 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .1780- —
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1880- —
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1660- —
tanks ..... lb. .1520- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms ..... lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms ..... lb. .37 - .38
20°, dms. ..... lb. .36 - .37
30°, dms ..... lb. .34 - .35

Oil, neroli, NF, French, bots ..... lb. 175.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots ..... lb. 90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns ..... lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.35 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 3.90 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms ..... lb. .75 - 1.10
Oiticica, liquid, dms ..... lb. .26½- .27
tankcars ..... lb. .24½- .25
Oleo, extra, dms ..... lb. .21 - .22
Olibanum, bots ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots ..... lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - —
edible, dms., duty paid ..... gal. 2.25 - 2.50
foots, dms. ..... lb. .17 - .17½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns ..... lb. .80 - 1.10
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms. lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns. ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.75
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Messina, cns ..... lb. 4.00 5.85
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots ..... lb. 223.00 —
Origanum, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms ..... lb. .19 - —
Palmarosa, cns. ..... lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refinery ..... gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. ..... lb. 9.00 -17.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. ..... lb. .16¾- —
refined, dms. ..... lb. .22 - .23
tanks ..... lb. .20½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns., lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Peppermint, natural, dms ..... lb. 7.00 - 7.85
redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 7.25 - 8.25
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude dms ..... lb No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns ..... lb. 3.10 - 3.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.75
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 2.55 - 2.85

Oil, pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works ..... gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .76½- —
l.c.l., whse ..... gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. ..... lb. .127 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies Siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .22 - .22½
Red (see Acid, oleic)
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- —
crude, dlvd, East, tanks ..... lb. .14½- —
ref. salad, dlvd, East, tanks lb. .19½- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots ..... oz. 42.25 -55.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .70 - 1.10
USP, cns., dms ..... lb. .80 - 1.30
Rue, bots. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.60
Safflower, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18½- —
Sage, clary, bots ..... lb. 20.00 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 10.50 -13.75
Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.00 - 2.65
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb. 10.90 -14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, ... lb. .1300 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .1780- —
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1880- —
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1660- —
tanks ..... lb. .1520- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms lb. .63 - 1.25
natural (Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.20
Savin, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns. ..... lb. No stocks.

Oil, sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .38 - .39
tanks, works ..... gal. 20 —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb. 31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .11⅛- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .06¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .02¾- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1550- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1600- .1650
tanks ..... lb. .1450- —
clarified, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1475- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1525- .1575
tanks ..... lb. .1375- —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .1750- .1800
tanks ..... lb. .14½- .14¾
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. 7.25 - 8.75
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms lb. .1830- .1880
tankcars ..... lb. .1720- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms ... lb. .1710- .1760
tankcars ..... lb. .16 - —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.20 - 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb 4.95 6.00
Southern, cns. ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works ..... lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l. works .... lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works ..... lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .11½- .13
Tansy, dms ..... lb 8.50 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0545- —
whse. ..... lb. .0655- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms. ex tra works, South gal. .87 - —
whse. N.Y.C. ..... gal. .77 - —

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Oil, Tar Acid—Peanut Meal

Oil, tar acid (see T).
Shingle stain, tar distillate dms., Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 3.75
white, cns lb. 2.25 - 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .38 - —
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 22.50 -25.50
Haitian, cns lb. 22.00 -26.00
Java, cns lb. 35.00 —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 10.00 -13.00
White, mineral, tech., 50-65% vis., dms. c.l., N Y gal. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis. gal. .55½- .58½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½- .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½- .59½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .76
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .78
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .88
Oil, wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 7.25 - 8.50
Wormwood, cns lb. 6.60 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 18.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb. 25.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots lb No stocks
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .13½- .14½
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk c.l., works ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l. works ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .65 —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth Tex., 1¼c El Paso Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

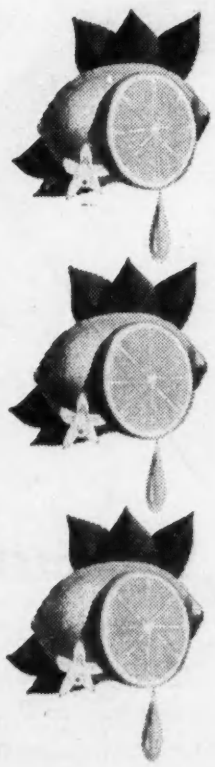
Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —.
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2490- .2492
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .11 - .14
sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .14 - .18½
Mexican, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Portuguese, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin bbls lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroaniline, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochlorabenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C. non-ret., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C. non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .10¼- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroaniline, dms. lb. .50 - .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrophenyl, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenyiphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1. l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.28 - 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin USP, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd. NF, African, cs. lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Ceylon, cs lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs lb. .26 - .27
Moroccan, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Spanish, bgs lb. .33 - .40
Para-anisidin dms., works lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroaniiin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98% dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Methylether cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- .15¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 125 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM loose c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
135-137 ASTM loose c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —

Paraffin prices in bgs and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½- —
works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .18 - —
works lb. .15½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y delivery lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .196 - —
10,000 lbs lb. .196 - —
1,000 lbs lb. .196 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Paranitroaniiin dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .50½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works. lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.30 - 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
lb. .52 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
works lb. .25 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
flake, frt. alld lb. .64 - .68
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs. lb. .40 - .48
powder, bxs. lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .25 - .26
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills, ton. 91.00 -92.00



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PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA
Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co.
Corona, California

Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	1.50	—
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.102	—
200,000 units	vl.	.15½	—
500,000 units	vl.	.38	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.52	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.00	—
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 unit.	.04	—
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.03½	—
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots	100,000 units.	.04	—
sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾	—
200,000 units	vl.	.16	—
500,000 units	vl.	.30½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.57	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.04	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.29
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	.36
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial tanks, group 3,	gal.	.12	.13½
Pepper, black, spot, bgs.	lb.	1.32	—
Jan. shipment, bgs.	lb.	1.26	—
Mar. shipment, bgs.	lb.	1.21	1.22
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.30	.31
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.27	.28
Japanese hontakas, bgs.	lb.	.35	.36
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.42	—
Louisiana longs, bgs.	lb.	.30	Nom.
Mombassa, bgs	lb.	.56	.58
Mississippi sports, bgs., source.	lb.	.30	.31
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.26	.27
Nigerian, caps, bgs.	lb.	.25	.26
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.46	.47
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.26	.27
White, bgs	lb.	2.25	2.30
December shipment	lb.	2.10	—
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls.	lb.	.50	.52
imported bls	lb	.80	.90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	—
Peru, balsam, dms.	lb.	1.75	2.40
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05⅝	.05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅛	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅛	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅛	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅜	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅝	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅜	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜	—
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.07¼	.07½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	.07¼
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07½	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅛	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.03¼	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¾	.08
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06½	—
yellow soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅜	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜	—
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana Arkansas	bbl	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma Kansas	bbl	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.62	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.25	—
Texas, East	bbl	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl	2.38	2.95
North North-Central	bbl	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl	1.28	2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks refinery	bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern tanks, Albany N. Y.	bbl.	2.80	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.48	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.51	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.34	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl	2.31	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.45	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.43	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.48	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.54	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.47	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.34	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0825	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.065	—
No. 3	gal.	.06125	—
N Y Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09	.09375
No 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08375	.08750
range	gal.	.09125	.09250
Pennsylvania western, No. 1	gal.	.1075	.11625
No 2	gal.	.1025	.1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b., Los Angeles	lb.	.167	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N Y refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type tanks refinery	gal.	.12125	.12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.157	.197
East coast tanks N J. N. Y.,	gal.	.16	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.155	—
Boston	gal.	.165	—
Buffalo	gal.	.185	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.165	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.155	.160
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.165	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.195	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.16½	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16	—
Petroleum naphtha, high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.134	.1425
high-solvency, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed aniiin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast	gal.	.25½	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30⅛
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.33
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30⅛
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	.31½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle Wash	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.195	—
Newark	gal.	.185	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.170
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tanks	gal.	.1225	—
Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.14	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.15	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1865	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1890	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1675	—
50-55% sulpnonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1590	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1615	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—

Phenol, USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¾	.22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¾	.19½
tar, distilled dms. c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.54	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Isocyanate, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works, lb lots	lb	1.25	—
smaller dms., works	lb	1.30	1.60
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb fib. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.60	—
less than 250 lb dms. dlvd. E	lb.	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine dms. c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	44	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.50	1.90

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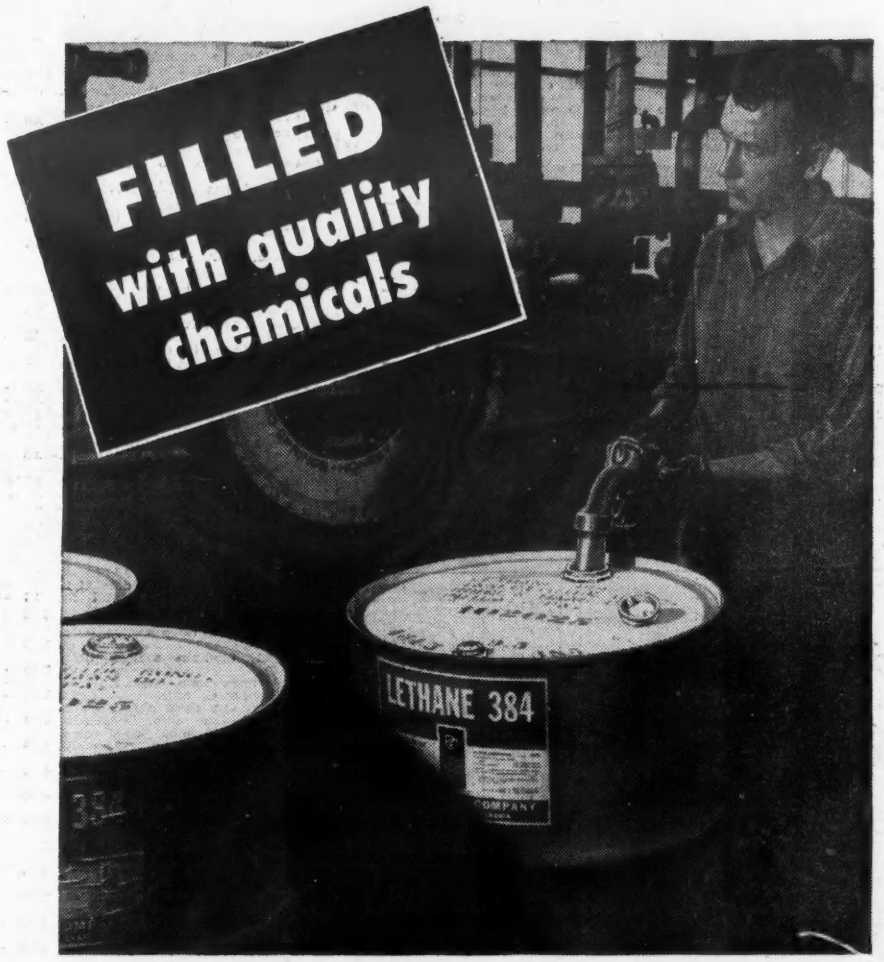
Phenylethylphenyl Acetate—Potassium-Zirconium Fluoride

Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.65 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin hass. CP bots lb. 3.00 3.07
Hydrocnloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb.16.00 17.75
tech., fib., dms., works lb.10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton.40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l. mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton 5.38 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Phosphate rock, Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Yellow cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs.11.85 - —
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs.11.85 - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - .22½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .23½
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., 100 lbs. kilo.13.20 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 5.75 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.70 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs. lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .28 - .28½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½

Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.72 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Piperazine hexahydrate, bgs. kilo. 9.00 -10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine)
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.09 -10.54
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.37.00 -39.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsums.
Platinum metal, works oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.14.70 -15.45
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works. lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50

Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .37½- .38
standard, bgs lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .34 - .34½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .32½- .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. .60 - .65
Seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Czech, bgs. lb. .16 Nom.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Polish, bgs., afloat lb. .16 - .16½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14¾- .15
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l works 100 lbs 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate dms lb. .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs, c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .15½
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¼c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)
Borate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.190.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.253.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.258.00 - —
Potassium borate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher.
Bromate, bbls, 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide USP cryst. gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd. bbls dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11¾
export dms. 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF gran dms lb .31 .33
Chloride, USP cryst., dms lb. .26 - .27
gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd. dms lb. .29 - .32
Chromate, tech. bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38½
powder dms lb. 40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .55 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms. works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, chys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .31½- .36
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran. bbls lb. .21 - —
powd. bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified dms lb. .42 - .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms. works lb. .24¾- .25¾
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .13 - 13½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms. ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be, ret, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms. works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .666 - .722
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton.36.25- —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran dms lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
5 tons, works lb. .12¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55



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CLOSURES

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Tri-Sure Products Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

Pregnenolone—Rosemary Leaves

Pregnenolone, bots. ..... gm. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. ..... gm. 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .32
Berries, bgs. ..... lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls. ..... lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 2.25 - —
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms. lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- .09¼
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09½- .10½
tanks ..... lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld., E ..... lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E ..... lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots ..... kilo. 55.10 - 55.30

Psyllium seed, black, bgs. ..... lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Pulsatilla herb, bls. ..... lb. .40 - .55
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- .04
smaller lots ..... lb. .03½- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works gal. 14.00 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 20.00 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 25%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 15.50 -16.00
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 - —

Pyrites ..... long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallol, NF ..... lb. 3.23 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines ..ton. 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 16.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 11.00 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ..ton. 13.50 -14.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ..ton. 13.50 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. ..... lb. 9.34 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .22 - —
black, cs., works ..... lb. .16 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works. lb. .15 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works ..... lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .18 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb. .23 - —
colors, cs., works ..... lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .18 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works. lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls ..... lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis ..... lb. .08¼- —

Quebracho extract, solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra ..lb. .12¾- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis ..lb. .11 31/64
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. ..lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, nasks (76 lbs.) net flask. 210.00 -217.00
Quince seed, bgs. ..... lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns. ... oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. ... oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. . oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls. ..... lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls. ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs. ..... lb. .1225- .125
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works ... lb. .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works ..lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works .. lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.10 - —
MNPI toner, kgs., works ... lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works ..lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works ..... lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs. works .. lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls. ..... lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toners).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.10 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works ..lb. 1.45 - —
light shades, kegs, works ... lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works ..lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works ..... lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works ..... lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works ..... lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works ..... lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works ..... lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls. ..... lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. ..... lb. 3.84 - —
Watchung, bbls. ..... lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood, powd. bbls lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF, powder ..... lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech., grade, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.23 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 48.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .70 - 1.25
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .75 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. .. kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs. ..lb. .37½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .38 - .43
Rose flowers, pale, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls. ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls. ..... lb. .10½- .11
Portuguese, bls. ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls. ..... lb. .08 - .08½

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Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.35 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.80 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.00 - —
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.10 - —
Rotenone, CP bbls., works.....lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works .....lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton.48.00 - —
Rue herb, bis .....lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib dms..... gram. .03 - .04
smaller lots, fib. dms..... gram. .03 - .04
Ryania 100% powd. bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian bls .....lb .65 .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.24.00 -27.00
Safrol, dms .....lb. 1.05 - 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Cyprus, bls .....lb. .09 - .11
Dalmatian, bls .....lb. .60 - .61
Greek (ancy bls .....lb No stocks.
Officinalis, Italian, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Greek, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Sago flour, refined, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09
unrefined bgs.....lb. .07¼- .07½
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin, ctns .....lb 14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms.....lb 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 10c higher
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst. bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs.14.15 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs 14.40 -14.55
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs.10.25 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs 11.75 -12.25
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.25
NF, gran. dms .....lb 15¾ .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 .66
powd. dms lb .75 .76
Sanguinarine nitrate bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom. dms., cryst., powd., cns .lb.300.00 - 325.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns kilo. No prices.
Saponin, No. 1 cns .....lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls .....lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls .....lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
select, bls .....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls .....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls .....lb. .08½- .09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin, lump cns ... lb 1.95 - 2.00
powd. cns lb 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .10 - .14
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld .....lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots.oz.16.00 -17.60
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz.84.00 —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb 30½- —
smaller lots lb .31 .33
Selenium powd. dms. dlvd lb 3.25 —
Senega root, bls .....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 .20
sifting, bgs .....lb. .14 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bls .....lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bls .....lb. .16 - .19
powdered, bls. oxs.....lb .20 - .24
Pods, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Serpentaria root, bls .....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs lb. .24 - .24½
natural, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs.....lb. .24 - .30
natural, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Turkish, bgs .....lb. .15 .15½
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt alld lb. .80 —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .54½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .55½- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots .....lb. .57½- —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots...lb. .64½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .65½- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .67½- —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .54 - .55
No. 2, bgs .....lb. .52 - .53
Superfine bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .48½- .51
TN, bgs., 10 bgs .....lb. .48 - .49
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph, dry-grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., lll., works ton.25.00 —
l.c.l., works .....ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 —
l.c.l., works .....ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs .....oz. .88 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .79½- —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .79⅝- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅝- —
100-oz. lots .....oz. .79⅞- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .56⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .57⅜- —
500-oz. lots .....oz. .58⅜- —
250-oz. lots .....oz. .58⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 —
Simaruba bark bls .....lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Western bls .....lb. .30 .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .35 Nom.
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse .....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs .....lb. .24 .28
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns. .....lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls. .....lb. .27 - .31
crushed, bls. bbls.....lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls. .....lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points... 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points... 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points... 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points... 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works ...100 lbs. 1.20 —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 6.77
liquid, 50% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l. stock points... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda lime, USP dms lb. .23 .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran. dms. works lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls. works lb. .54 - —
NF white powd. dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Sodium aluminate, bgs., 29,000 lbs. or more...100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .41½- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Arsenite, dealers, dms. works lb. .13½ Nom.
solution, dms. works .... gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech. bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. .375 - .390
USP, bbls. dms. 100 lbs. or more..lb. .445 - .460
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .11¼- .12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .14½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 1.80 - 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP bbls. kgs. works. lb. .34 - .35

Rosin—Sodium Fluoride

Sodium, cacodylate, NF, jars, dms. lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09½- .11¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt). USP dms lb .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works....lb. .73 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms., works .....lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - .13¾
Citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, dms.....lb. .23 - .28
USP XIV, gran., dms .....lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works .....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms .....lb. .168 - .188
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, c.l., 250 lb. dms., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., works. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- .11
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l. works.....lb. .11¼- .11¾

we make the grade

International Caustic Potash, Carbonate of Potash and other related chemicals are available in many grades to meet any or all of your production and processing requirements.

CAUSTIC POTASH (KOH)

...For general usage (chemicals, dyeing detergents, greases, mining, inks, mercerizing, electroplating, etc.)
solid—90%. Available in 700 lb. drums.
flake—90%. Available in 100, 225 & 400 lb. drums.
granular—90%. Available in 100, 225 & 500 lb. drums.
broken—90%. Available in 100 & 450 lb. drums.
liquid, iron free, a sparkling clear water-white solution of 45%. Available in tank cars and 675 lb. drums.

...For soap making
special iron free grade—45 to 50%. Available in 675 lb. drums and tank cars.

...For manufacture of batteries and chemicals where high purity is necessary.
liquid, special low chloride, iron free grade—45%. Available in tank cars and drums.

...For absorption of moisture and CO_2 in air liquifaction
Isco American Selected Walnut—available in 100 and 225 lb. drums.

CARBONATE OF POTASH (K_2CO_3)

...Primarily for the glass industry, but also for fields such as chemicals, pharmaceuticals, soap, textiles, finishing oils, wool scouring, fertilizers, chocolate and dyestuffs.
liquid—47 to 48%. Available in 675 lb. drums and tank cars.
hydrated—83 to 85%. Available in 100 lb. bags and 400 lb. barrels.
calcined—99 to 100%. Available in 100 lb. bags and 325 lb. barrels.

FERRIC CHLORIDE ($FeCl_3$)

...Coagulant for sewage and industrial wastes
lump (crystals)—60% active plus 40% water of crystallization. Available in 500 lb. wooden casks, 300 lb. barrels, and 100 and 200 lb. kegs.

LIQUID CHLORINE (Cl_2)

...For bleaching, in water and sewage treatment, and for manufacture of chemicals, solvents, drugs, etc.
99.7%—Available in tank cars.

● International is the new name for the old Isco line of potash and chlorine products now being made by International Minerals—an old name in the potash field—now expanding its research and production facilities for the chemical industry.

MINERALS ... International CHEMICALS

POTASH DIVISION
INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
20 NO. WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 6, NEW YORK

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL PLANT TO SERVE INDUSTRY

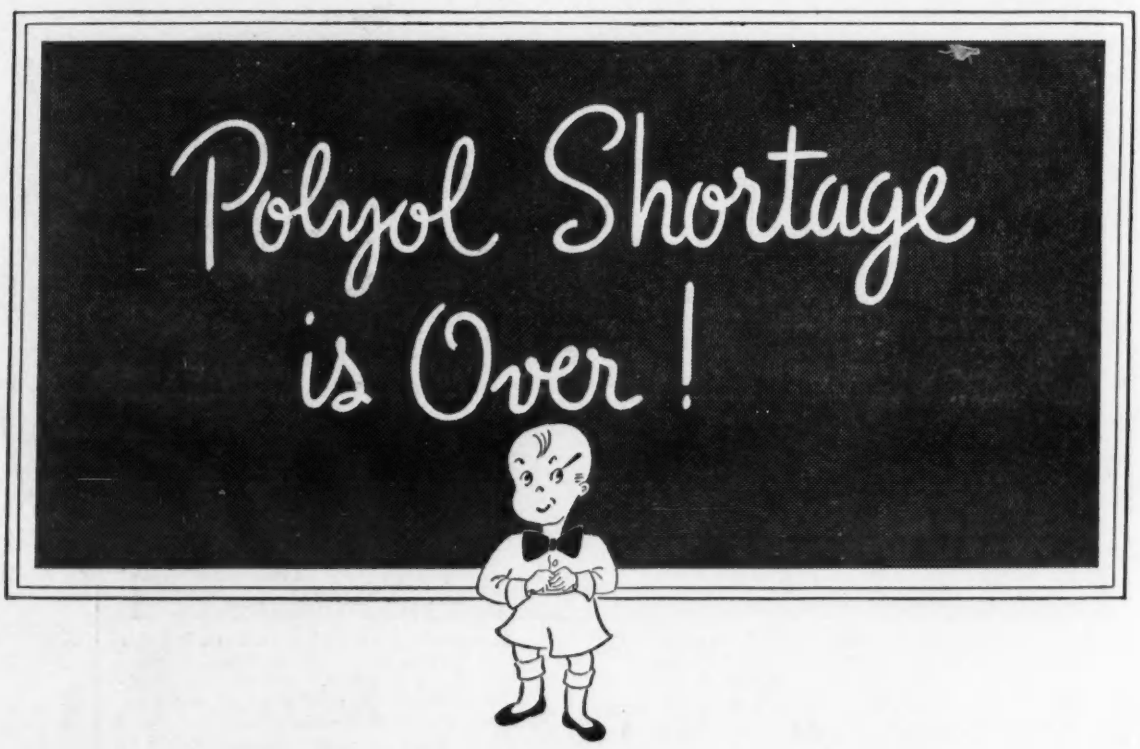
Sodium Fluoracetate—Sorbitol

Sodium fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
tribasic ton lots lb.11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gentisate, 100 lb. fib. dms.....lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.66 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 1.67 - 1.69
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride dms. works lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
USP. pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .21½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms. lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.69 - —

Sodium lactate, edible, 80%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs. works..100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works. lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. 70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.47.50 - —

Sodium nitrate, imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse. ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - .27
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - —
powd., dms lb. .47 - —

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
USP dried powd. ogs., dms. monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
works lb. .19 - 20¼
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric dms. 1,500 lbs., works. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .075 - .079
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .577 - .631
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 —
dms. lb. .22¼- —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., tech. anhyd. ogs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 2.60
cryst (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .19 - .19½
gran., bbls lb. .19 - .19½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works. E., frt. equald ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.108.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E, frt. equald..ton.88.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.98.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid 36-40% basis 100% tanks, works..ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .65
tech. dms. works lb. .30 —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¼c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate bgs. c.l. works. frt. equald ..100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC. lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name)
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .33 —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb .30 —
ton lots to 5 tons, works, lb. .32 .33
powd. dms ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 .39
solution, commercial aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. 24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. 25¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. 23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb 17 —
less ton lots, works lb. 17½ —
tanks, works lb. 15¼ —



SORBITOL IS USED FOR:

Candy
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Cosmetics
Dentifrices
Gelatin
Pharmaceuticals
Shaving Cream
Shoe Dressings
Shredded Coconut
Textile Finishes
Tobacco
Water Soluble Resins

GLUE SPECIALTIES:

Bookbinding Glues
Greaseproof Composition
Printers' Rollers
Cork Binders
Non-warp Glues
Vegetable Adhesives

FOR SYNTHESIS OF:

Resins
Surface Active Agents
Varnishes
Vitamin C

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Industrial Chemicals Department
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ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, CANADA, LTD., BRANTFORD, CANADA

Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur, ton 74.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., divd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼ -
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½ - .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600 -
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615 -
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630 -
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .32 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾ -
powd. super, bgs. c.l., works lb. .05½ -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ -
Squaw vine leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Squill red fortified powd. bbls. boxes lb 1.60 -
White, bls. lb. .10 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, ngs lb No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .10 - .13
Stainless steel flake dry, dms., works lb 1.50 -
paste, dms. works lb 1.25 -
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.05 - -
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.20 - -
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.17 - -
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - -
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - .07
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½ Nom.
l.c.l., spot lb. .08 - .09
Rice, l.c.l., bgs. lb. .11 - .12
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0675 - .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½ - .08
Storax, USP cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .17 - .20
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms. lb. .20½ - .21½
Chloride, tech., bbls. lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145 -
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 32.50 - 39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sodium, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber, 100 lb. drums, kilo. 9.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb. 11.25 - 11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.60 - 11.10
powder lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms. lb. 12.25 - 12.75
powder lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms, lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.65 - 11.15
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd. bots. tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton 21.00 - 22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton 25.00 - 27.50
domestic and Canada long ton 22.50 - 23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls 100 lbs 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot. lb. .11 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .03½ -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼ -
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼ -
Sulphur dichloride, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535 -
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., divd lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½ -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼ -
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼ -
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short ton 138.00 - —
ground, same basis ton 135.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton. .81 - .82½
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .82 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit ton. .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs. c.l. works ton. 25.00 - 35.00
Vermont, off color, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - 30.00
l.c.l. ton. 28.00 - 35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 30.00 - 32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs. c.l. mines ton. 15.25 - 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, delv'd lb. .13¾ Nom.
inedible, extra lb. .07¼ - —
fancy lb. .07½ - —
special lb. .03½ - —
No. 1 lb. .06¼ - —
sulphonated 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¾ - .08
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .11¼ - .11½
Tamarind, W. I., bbls lb. .13 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.50 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs. lb. .07¾ - .08
medium grades, ex whse., bgs. lb. .07½ - .07¾
Java, ex whse., bgs lb. .06¾ - .07¼
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½ - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .58½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½ - —
50-53%, dms. c.l. same basis, gal. .72½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - .59
dms. lb. .57 - .61
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .65
Terpin hydrate, com'l bbls. c.l lb 24½ -
l.c.l. lb .25 - 25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb .75 - —
powd., bbls. dms lb .80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A)
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb .13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb .14 - —
extra, dms lb .48 - .50
prime, dms lb .39 - .43
Terpinglycol ether, dms. c.l. works lb 23½ - —
l.c.l. works lb 25½ - —
tanks, works lb .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb .66 - 1.10
prime, dms lb .55 - .65
Propionate, dms. lb 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone USP 100 gms. bots. gm. 2.25 - —
Propionate USP 100 gms. bots. gm. 2.25 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb .08 - .08¼
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms. works lb .20½ - .21½
smaller dms. works lb 23½ - 25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms. works lb. .72 -
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - .88
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l. works lb .56½ -
l.c.l. works lb .57 - —
tanks lb .55 - —

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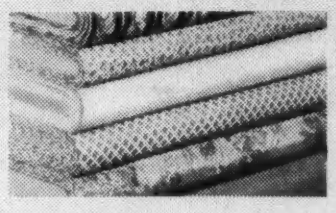
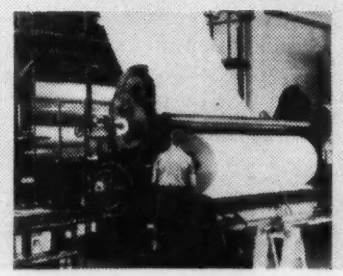

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Ammonium Bicarbonate
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene
Methanol
Formaldehyde
Ammonium Chloride

Tetrapotassium Phosphate—Vinylpyridin

Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd ..... lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd ..... lb. 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine fib dms ..... lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate fib. dms ..... lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, bots., 100 grams, kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms ..... lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works ..... lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45½- —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots ..... 100 grams. 100.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs., afloat ..... lb. .21 - .22½
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, fib. dms ..... lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms ..... lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, annyd., dms., works lb. .872 - .882
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works ..... lb. .71½- —
Metal ..... lb. .82 - .83
Oxide, bbls ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Sulphate, stannous, bbls ..... lb. .98 - 1.00
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works.
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05½
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns. works ..... lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08¼
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works ..... lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base distilled, kgs ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms ..... lb. 5.50 - 6.25
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist ..... gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist ..... gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist ..... gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y ..... gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex ..... gal. .35 - —
Toluol, coaltar, industrial, nitration, tanks, works, Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo ..... gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist ..... gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md ..... gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y ..... gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y ..... gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J ..... gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill ..... gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich ..... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I ..... gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill ..... gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works.
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls ..... lb. .75 - .80
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns ..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works ..... lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works ..... lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works ..... lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .53½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .41½- —
tanks ..... lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .64½- —
smaller containers ..... lb. .68½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld. E of Miss ..... lb. .71¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld ..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald ..... lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E ..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald ..... lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E ..... lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - .37½
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38 - .38½
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .35 - .35½
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - .37½
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38 - .38½
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .35 - .35½
Triethanolamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .41¼- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .38½- —
tanks ..... lb. .36 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. ..... lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .48 - —
tanks ..... lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0175- —
double-grd. ozs., c.l. works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .015 - —
Tripropylenegiycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate trihasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, trihasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:30 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works ..... kilo. 132.00 -198.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. .23 - .24
Haitian, bgs ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Jamaica, bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09
Madras, bgs ..... lb. .12½- .13
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores) Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse. N.Y.C ..... gal. .70 - —
wood, steam-dist., dms., extra, ret., c.l., works ..... gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC ..... gal. .93 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, USP, bots ..... gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs ..... lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls ..... lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .32 - .35
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ..... ton. 88.00 -90.00
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton. 69.00 -70.00
Extract powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs., cns., contract works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.28 - —
spot, dms., work ..... lb. 1.33 - 1.43
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
whole, tins ..... lb. 5.25 - 6.00
Tahiti, cs ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots ..... lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs ..... lb. 3.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.30 - 3.40
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks works ..... lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works ..... lb. 1.65 - —

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aroflat 3050

Modified alkyd vehicle makes your paints easy to apply

To meet paint industry demand for a low-cost, complete vehicle for high quality, one coat flat paints, U.S.I. has developed the new AROFLAT 3050. AROFLAT 3050 imparts excellent non-penetration and ease of application to your finishes. Viscosity of the new resin makes possible easy handling in tank-cars, tank-wagons and drums.

AROFLAT 3050 is made from non-critical raw materials, so you can be assured of ready availability. Contact your nearest U.S.I. office today for complete technical information

AROFLAT 3050 will give your finishes . . .

- Brushing Ease
- Good Scrubability
- Good Color-Retention
- Excellent Hold-Out
- Good Flexibility
- Good Pigment Suspension and Stability

SPECIFICATIONS — AROFLAT 3050

Non-Volatile	39-41 %
Solvent	Mineral Spirits
Viscosity (G-H)	P-W
Acid Number of Non-Volatile	10 Max.
Color (Gardner Standards '33)	10 Max.
Approximate Range, Wt./Gal. @ 25° C. (Solution)	7.2-7.3 lbs.

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Division of National Distillers Products Corporation
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Branches in all Principal Cities

Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots. cns. dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .22 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
.15 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, gm. or 5 gm. vials....gram.350.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1 25 gm. bots.....gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum napntha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .90
Wartarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N Y or Chicago lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis.....lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis..lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.106.50 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.103.50 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .11 - .11¼
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11½- —
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .11½- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot.....lb. .53 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs.lb. .80 - .81
slab, bgs.....lb. .79 - .80
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .61 - .63
Brazilian bgs.....lb. .74 Nom.
Central American, bgs....lb. .67 - .69
refined, yellow, bricks, cs....lb. .71 - .73
slabs, bgs.....lb. .70 - .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .97 - .98
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.05 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .99 - 1.00
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.21 - 1.23
No. 2.....lb. 1.19 - 1.21
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. 13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
190°-195°, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs....lb. .31 - .33
German, crude, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Ouricury, ref., bgs.....lb. .90 - .92
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .30 - .33
cakes, cs.....lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
imp. bgs., N. Y.....lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works..ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works.....ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l.....whse ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -35.00

Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
Thin, natural, bls.....lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls.....lb. .19 - .22
Indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Wollastonite, 20 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton.19.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.20.00 -27.00
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk c.l. same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs.....lb 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., c.l. works frt equald. lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .198 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .18 - —
45°-47° C, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Xylenal fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.36 - —
Xylidins, mixed dms.....lb. .30 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district.gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district.....gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district.....gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district....gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md..gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O.....gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y..gal. .33 - —
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —

Viosterol—Yellow, Cadmium Lithopone

Xylol, petroleum, indust., tanks, Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I....gal .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls.....lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.32 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.

—Continued on page 63

PURCHASING AGENT'S BUYING GUIDE

PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE

Quality ▸ **Meets U.S.P. Reagent Specifications**

Source ▸ **HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC., VITAMIN DIVISION**

Supply ▸ **Manufactured by the tons**

Special qualities ▸ **Roche pyridoxine hydrochloride is of such high quality that it may be used for parenteral solutions.**
The need for pyridoxine in human nutrition has been established.
(Report of the Council on Pharmacy, American Medical Association, published in J.A.M.A., Sept. 22, 1951, pg. 322.

Packaging ▸ **Available in polyethylene bag in 1 kilo fibre drum; smaller quantities in amber screw cap bottles.**

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B6

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Vitamin A acetate and palmitate synthetic
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Riboflavin Riboflavin-5'-Phosphate Sodium
Riboflavin-5'-Phosphate Diethanolamine
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Biotin Panthenol Pyridoxine hydrochloride
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dl-alpha-Tocopherol unesterified and acetate

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Eliminating Corruption

The atmosphere of the United States is crowded with indignation—in part, righteous; in larger part, partisan political—by reason of the disclosures of corruption among employees of the federal government. There is a feeling that the indignation may have a remedial effect. Business being urged by some of its leaders to take up the fight to expose and eliminate the corruption. The new president of the National Association of Manufacturers has expressed the hope that his organization will take specific action in that direction. President Truman has set out to organize a nonpartisan board to weed out corruption in office. There is a growing feeling that the national welfare, at least in a public sense, would be much better served if less time, effort and money were devoted to matters of alleged disloyalty and more to actual dishonesty and its causes.

In the light of months of disclosures of corruption in athletics, it must be admitted that the similar exposures in governmental circles are evidence that the government by, for, and of the people is unfortunately quite representative of the people, and lend substantiation to the old saying that a people gets and has the kind of government it wants. Of course, the corruption in government is not representative of the majority of the people; neither does it exist with respect of the majority of governmental employees. But, it does exist because of the apathy of the majority in both instances.

The basic crime, which calls loudly for exposure and elimination, is not corruption in government, it is corrupting of government. Its elimination, like that of any other evil, can be more successfully approached among its causes than among their effects. Because the fighting of symptoms is such a popular method of attacking evils, the fundamental assault in corruption in public office demands a lot of new and better thinking. The extent to which desires to evade honest tax indebtedness to the government underlie the exposed corruption in office makes quite clear one particular area in which such thinking can be and should be cultivated by the leaders of business. The shortcomings of applicable statutes and administrative functioning afford equal opportunities on the other side—where also, of course, business can and should exert its influence for the full exercise of personal ethics. The recent action of the New Jersey Association of Real Estate Boards, calling for state policing and servicing of its industry for the protection of the public against unethical practices, is commendably in point.

The Public Must Act

The inimical threat to the national welfare presented in connection with the disruption of employment relations in the steel industry makes it plain that such matters must be given consideration as primarily of public concern. It is the public that must pay for the consequences of such disruptions. The public must take upon itself the task of determining the price.

The strike is inconceivable as a means of approaching the settlement of disputes among civilized men. The cost of such endeavors—and it is always high—falls almost wholly upon the innocent third party, the public, which has been dragged into a private fight that denies it necessary goods or services. True, there is some curtailment of the profit-making of the employer; but that also falls in largest part upon the public, the minor stockholders who have nothing to do with the dissatisfaction. Management, which is the opponent of labor, continues to draw its pay, that sort of fighting certainly is in no way so fair as was the ancient tilting of champions.

There is a better substitute for the strike than that offered by any measure of nationalization of the affected industry. The way lies through impartial adjudication of all employment differences—not matters of pay alone—on the basis of practical economic factual data. The public should demand the prompt providing of a statutory basis for the consideration of such differences in that manner. It should insist that there be set up on that basis a properly constructed plan of adjudication and that the mechanization of that plan be centered in an impartial, nonpartisan high court of properly qualified practical economists—not the kind who would fit the working world to their ideas, but those who know how to evaluate facts and are not afraid to do so. Appointments to the court should be for life and terminable otherwise only by order of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Factual data are one of the lesser factors in most of the application of economics to everyday problems. Sound criterions of value have but little, if any, better status. That is why economics is so much a matter of words and so little of deeds.

Factual data contributory to the public welfare are the only bases on which any matter affecting that welfare should be determined. Pressure of no kind has any justifiable place in such situations. A dispute over employment relations may be private, fundamentally; but, when it involves the public in its consequences, it becomes a matter of serious public concern. It is time that the public was put in position to act accordingly.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

costs in respect to acceptable pension and retirement plants, reasonable amounts to cover contractors' obligations attributable to services performed by employees prior to the date of such plans, often referred to as past service cost.

The new policy became effective on a mandatory basis in contracts executed after the first of the year. It was concurred in by three military departments and is covered in an amendment and supplement to Section XV of the Armed Services Procurement Regulation.

An appropriate cost interpretation was developed to give effect to the policy. Generally this interpretation states that such costs will be allowable to the extent that they are allowed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for tax purposes.

OPS Making Compliance Check

There are likely to be a lot of embarrassed sellers who have changed—or failed to change—the prices of their products to accurately reflect their Capehart formula cost allowances, if warnings from OPS mean anything. In fact there may be anywhere from 5,000 to 10,000 sellers who today could not show legal authority for the prices they are charging if requested to do so by OPS.

Officials of the agency estimate that this number of manufacturers has failed to file Form 8 statements, which were required by December 19, and manufacturers who haven't filed the form haven't established legal ceiling prices for their products even if their prices have remained unchanged. The number of probable violators is considered too great to overlook, and OPS has started a compliance survey.

Approximately 120,000 Forms 8 were filed with OPS up to December 19, the effective date of CPR 22 and CPR 30. Many manufacturers filed more than one Form 8 to cover separate commodity categories or product lines, however, and the 120,000-figure, therefore, does not mean that number of individual manufacturers have filed.

Of course, there are many manufacturers who did not have to file because OPS was planning to issue a tailored regulation covering their industry. They could file if they wanted to, but they had the option of continuing to price under the GCPR if they wished to do so. This is a limited list, however, as specified in Supplementary Regulation 12 to CPR 22 and Supplementary Regulation 3 to CPR 30.

Ceiling Prices on Groceries

OPS is planning to tear out a page from the World War II experiences of the old OPA on food price ceiling enforcement in response to the many complaints that it has received from the public that it doesn't have the faintest idea of ceiling prices on groceries and so it can't tell when it is being gypped. Officials hope to conduct a "community food pricing" test in three cities soon.

"Community food pricing" is a program of posting ceiling prices in grocery stores which is the way customers kept track of the ceilings during the last war. Nowadays, the grocer merely files his ceilings with the regional OPS office and puts up a sign in his store that his prices are in accordance with OPS regulations, which doesn't fill the bill insofar as a customer is concerned.

Since the grocery regulations were issued last March, OPS has wanted to put nation-wide community pricing into operation, but strong obstacles have stood in the way. . One of them was the fact that OPS lacks authority to control farm commodities selling below parity, and therefore has been unable to prevent frequent food price changes. The tests to be made may be the forerunner to posted ceilings in groceries in all communities.

War Contracts Disposal

Records for the great majority of World War II contracts can now be destroyed, Jess Larson, Administrator of General Services, says. However, Mr. Larson warned ex-war contractors to be sure in each case that the records were eligible for destruction and were not needed for tax or other purposes not related to settlement of the war contracts.

The contract settlement act of 1944 requires that records of World War II contracts, both contracts which were completed and those which were terminated for the convenience of the government, be retained for five years from the date of settlement, or five years from the date of the termination of hostilities, whichever is the latest. The President, on December 31, 1946, declared hostilities ended; hence, the records of any contract which was completed or settled before December 31, 1946, may be destroyed after December 31, 1951. If the contract was settled after December 31, 1946, the records may be destroyed five years from the date of settlement.

Mr. Larson said that on December 31, 1946, a total of 316,081 contracts terminated for the convenience of the government had been settled and only 2,785 were pending. He added that while no information was quickly available on the number of contracts which had actually been completed, rather than terminated for government convenience, if the same ratio existed with this category as with the terminations, the great bulk of World War II contract records can be destroyed now.

Legislative Outlook

Congress comes back into session January 8 with only the most optimistic observers predicting that it will turn out more than a minimum of legislation. Legislatively, congress will confine itself largely to appropriation measures and a real effort to cut non-essential spending. The big news will be in the investigations that will be pressed.

New probes will be launched probably into the conduct of the Department of Justice, the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Housing Administration, the State Department, the old War Assets Administration which has been absorbed by the General Services Administration, the Alien Property Office and the Securities and Exchange Commission. A real effort will be made to economize on spending but it remains to be seen how successful it will be.

It is believed, generally, that congress will reject any request by Mr. Truman for another increase in taxes and probably drastically reduce requests for foreign aid funds. It is problematical what will finally be done with the proposed changes in the defense production act passed by the senate last session, but it appears unlikely that they will be approved. The entire matter will be gone over again when the act comes up for renewal before next June 30.

Private Insurance Growth

Private insurance has been growing very rapidly, says the Social Security Administration, but it still falls far short of meeting needs. In 1950 private insurance met only about 12 percent of the nation's private medical care bills as against about 10 percent in 1949 and about 8 percent in 1948. Included in the agency's figures on cost of private sickness is the loss of income through illness which stops wages and salaries.

The nation's hospital bill paid through private resources was placed at approximately $2,100,000,000 in 1950. Figures available for the first time show that $680,000,000 was paid from insurance funds for such hospitalization, which included about $378,000,000 under the Blue Cross plans on behalf of their members. About $254,000,000 came from commercial insurance companies in settlement of claims arising out of hospital costs, and the remaining $48,000,000 represented payments made through a wide variety of other prepayment plans for hospital care.

When the loss of income through illness which stops wages and salaries is excluded in figuring the cost of hospital care, it shows that private insurance payments amounted to about 32 percent of the private costs of hospital care. The record is not quite so good with respect to insurance against costs of physicians' services. There the benefit payments were $312,000,000 or only 12.5 percent of the estimated cost. This was more than double the amount paid in benefits in 1948, however.

Heavy Chemicals

Chromic acid prices were advanced last week and so were quotations for carbon bisulphide. Both revisions were made to cover increased producing costs. Heavy demand for the latter has placed the market in an exceedingly tight supply position. Quicksilver was priced lower under a quiet demand. Consumption of sulphur and sulphuric acid have been cutback to 90 percent of the quantity used in 1950. March output of copper sulphate is now under contract and sales are being made for April-May-June shipments. Chlorine did not appear to be quite as tight as formerly noted although the flow of material from supply sources has been interrupted by the shortage of transportation equipment. Supplies of caustic soda and soda ash remained easy with demand showing no permanent signs of improving. There is no surplus of hydrofluoric acid although consumer requirements are being covered without too much difficulty. Slow demand for oxalic acid has kept the market in free supply. Inquiry for calcium chloride continued active, but not strong enough to pinch the availability of stocks. The chlorates were readily obtainable for prompt shipment. Nickel salts remained tight because the shortage of the metal is keeping production down. The method of quoting sodium sulphide has been changed from a pound to a ton basis.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 60.4 percent for the week ending December 29, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 97.4 in the preceding week and 69.2 for the corresponding week in 1950.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Bauxite—Production of bauxite from domestic mines declined approximately 10 percent from the second to the third quarter of 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines. If mine output continues through the fourth quarter at the average rate of the first nine months, however, the annual total will approximate 1,800,000 long tons (dried equivalent), which would make 1951 the most productive year since the war year, 1944. Adding imports (as shipped basis) to production, the available new supply in the third quarter totaled 1,206,176 tons, also a post-war record. Of the domestic production during this period, 93.5 percent was mined in Arkansas. In July an amendment to Mineral Order No. 5, signed by the Defense Minerals Administrator, added bauxite to the list of minerals for which the Government will help prospectors and mine operators finance the cost of searching for new ore deposits.

Calcium Phosphate—October production of dibasic was placed at 4,154 tons, compared with 3,485 in September and 2,866 tons in October, 1950.

Carbon Bisulphide—Priced higher at 7c. per pound in drums, carlots, and at 8c. in l.c.l. Five gallon drums are held at 9½c. in carlots and at 10½c. per pound in less. Tankcars are priced at 4.9c. per pound, all prices f.o.b. the works, freight equalized with recognized competitive points. The supply position is exceedingly tight, with demand strong.

Carbon Dioxide—Production of liquid and gas in October amounted to 20,440 tons, compared with 21,268 in the preceding month and 11,108 tons in October, 1950. Output of solid, dry ice, in October was 39,838 tons, against 48,536 in September and 35,970 tons in October, 1950.

Chlorine—Supply remained short, although in some producing quarters it was stated market conditions did not appear quite as tight as noted a month ago. Producers are experiencing difficulty in securing enough tankcars to keep the flow of material on an even basis from works.

Cobalt Acetate—Bureau of Mines gives October production at 14,949 pounds, against a revised 8,542 for September. Shipments were 16,071 pounds in October, compared with a revised 7,504 in the previous month. Stocks on October 31 were 2,767 pounds, against a revised total of 3,889 on September 30, 1950.

Copper Sulphate—Market situation strong and tight, with producers now booking shipments for April, May and June. It was stated that March output has been sold. Demand for agriculture remained active, with Florida withdrawals heavy. Industrial inquiry was exceedingly active and the export demand continued broad, including Europe, India, China and Central and South American countries.

Potash, Caustic—Demand rather irregular, but market holding steady. Supply position comfortable, with soap and textile requirements being covered readily. Potassium carbonate is in a similar condition, with spot stocks available and no particular pressure from the glass plants. October production of carbonate was placed at 1,076 tons of 100 percent K_2CO_3, compared with 1,539 tons in September.

Potassium Chlorate—Obtainable for prompt shipment at former price levels. Contract shipments going forward without any particular pressure. October production 844 tons, compared with 716 in September.

Soda Ash—Supply conditions remained easy, with production fully meeting current requirements and leaving quite a bit over on spot. It was stated that consuming demand has not recovered from the let-down noted in the third and forth quarters of 1951. Producers are not as selective about accepting contracts as they were a month or two back.

Soda, Caustic—All forms continued available on spot, with consumers not finding stocks a problem at the present time. Buying interest has not been of the pressure type, and some of the producers state that the tonnage movement in December was less than the preceding month.

Sodium Phosphate—October production of meta totaled 4,065 tons, compared with 4,646 in September and 2,684 tons in October, 1950. Tetra output in October was 6,756 tons, against 5,978 in September and 6,686 tons in October, 1950. Production of acid pyro was 1,114 tons in October, compared with 1,016 in September and 994 tons in October of the previous year. The tripoly output in October was 28,000 tons, against a revised total of 28,728 in the preceding month and 19,531 tons in October, 1950.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carbon bisulphide, ½c. per lb. in drums. 10c. per 100 lbs. in tankcars.
Chromic acid, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Quicksilver, $2 per flask.

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 5, 1951
249.8	249.8	248.2	223.4	244.9

Acids
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 5, 1951
126.1	126.1	125.9	121.9	126.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acids

Chromic — Priced higher at 28c. per pound for carlots and 28½c. to 29½c. for l.c.l. f.o.b. the works. Higher producing costs were responsible for the upward revision. Demand not unusually active, and supply conditions were described as comfortable in most instances. October production was placed at 1,562 tons, compared with 1,326 in the preceding month.

Hydrofluosilicic—Not in excessive supply, but consumers are not experiencing difficulty in covering requirements that call for immediate or prompt shipments.

Oxalic—Readily available for spot delivery. Consuming demand has slowed down appreciably, particularly where round lots are concerned.

Phosphoric—Supply and demand continued about in balance. Total production of 50 percent H_3PO_4 in October amounted to 154,688 tons, including 77,359 tons made from phosphorus and 77,329 made from phosphate rock. Total output in September was revised to 151,677 tons, and in October, 1950, 142,103 tons were made.

Sulphuric—NPA has issued an order effective January 1 cutting back consumption of sulphur and sulphuric. The use of sulphuric acid is largely regulated on the basis of essentiality of the end-use product, story elsewhere in this issue. The supply situation has shown no easement from its former tight position.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Consumption of aluminum-base scrap during the first six months of 1951 was considerably greater than the corresponding period of 1950, according to the Bureau of Mines. The average monthly consumption rate from January to June, 1951, was approximately 29,000

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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short tons, or over 6,000 tons more than the 1950 average. Consumption in January reached the highest level in four years, and no sharply diminishing trend was observed in the subsequent months through June. Over the six-month period secondary smelters used about 70 percent of the aluminum scrap, primary producers 22 percent, and others, chiefly foundries, 8 percent.

Aluminum ingot production at secondary smelters was maintained at a high level during the first six months of 1951. High-copper, high-silicon alloys comprised nearly half of the ingot production from January to June. A sharp reduction in imports of scrap following January was the most significant change in the foreign trade pattern during the first six months of 1951. Imports came chiefly from Japan, Canada, France, Germany, New Guinea, and Netherlands. United Kingdom was the recipient of most of the exports, largely classified as borings, turnings, and dross.

Cobalt—Consumption of cobalt in the United States continued at a high level in October, although it was slightly less than in September, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption of cobalt in October was 853,227 pounds. Usage of cobalt for all important purposes, except magnet alloys, was smaller than in September. Production of cobalt metal in the United States was 37 percent larger in October than in September but imports were 3.5 times more. Sales of cobalt metal, however, declined 52 percent. Production of cobalt oxide in the United States decreased 87 percent, imports were only 507 pounds, and sales dropped 25 percent. Production and shipments of cobalt salts were greater by 66 and 53 percent, respectively. Output of driers was 12 percent smaller but shipments gained 38 percent. Production and shipments (cobalt content) of cobalt concentrates were 89,242 and 66,780 pounds, respectively, in October, compared with 95,296 and 27,990 pounds, respectively, in September.

Magnesium—Production of primary magnesium for the first nine months of 1951 was 22,801 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks at the close of this period had reached the lowest point for the year. Shipments have steadily increased each month, from 1,884 tons in January to 5,272 tons in September. The four government-owned plants which had reported initial production by July have steadily increased production during August and September, and the fifth, located at Spokane, Wash., started production in August.

Quicksilver—Priced lower at $210 per flask for 50 to 100 flask lots and a range upward to $217 for smaller quantities. Buying interest continued slow with a moderate increase in selling pressure.

San Francisco.—Market activity continued quiet the past week with stocks remaining limited. Metal quoted $217 per flask.

Silver—Mine production of recoverable silver increased 19 percent in October, 1951, to 3,288,600 ounces, compared with September, and on a daily average basis of 106,084 ounces was 15 percent larger, according to the Bureau of Mines. Greater outputs were made by all the principal silver-producing states except Colorado. The increases in production rates were:—Arizona 13 percent, California 14, Idaho 32, Montana 30, Nevada 8, New Mexico 27, Utah 7 and Washington 28. The output of Colorado was 5 percent lower. Greater yield of byproduct silver resulting from full-time operations at most of the large base-metal mines in the western states accounted generally for the increase in silver production in October. Expanded milling facilities at the Darwin lead-zinc-silver group in Inyo County led to higher production in California. Lower output by the Idarado group in San Miguel County and by the mine in Lake County caused most of the drop in Colorado.

Tin—A report on production and marketing of tin in the Far East is now in possession of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. The report, prepared by a special goverment mission just returned from Malaya and Indonesia, is regarded as a possible factor in settlement of the long controversy between the United States, Bolivia and other foreign producers over the price of tin. Members of the mission declined to discuss the report, which was not made public. The five-man mission was sent to the Far East several weeks ago to survey the industry from top to bottom.

Tungsten—Imports of tungsten ore and

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concentrates for immediate consumption in the United States were 380,945 pounds (tungsten content) in the first quarter of 1951. This quantity represents ore and concentrates on which the duty has been paid, according to the Bureau of Mines. Siam (119,872 pounds), Peru (86,163 pounds) and Bolivia (80,631 pounds) supplied 75 percent of the total imports for consumption. Tungsten ore and concentrates withdrawn from bonded warehouses for consumption in the United States amounted to 33,768 pounds (tungsten content) in the first quarter of 1951. This represents material that entered bonded warehouses during or prior to the first quarter of 1951.

General imports of tungsten ore and concentrates in the United States were 1,231,660 pounds (tungsten content) in the first quarter of 1951. This quantity represents the ore and concentrates received in the United States irrespective of ultimate disposition; about 69 percent of these imports entered bonded warehouses. Brazil (257,105 pounds), Siam (219,533), Bolivia (199,788 pounds), Australia (131,276 pounds) and Peru 127,142 pounds) supplied 76 percent of the total receipts.

Zinc—Mine production of recoverable zinc in the United States in October was substantially above the September total, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production during the month totaled 60,004 tons, or 20 percent greater than the September output. The average daily production rate was 1,936 tons, compared with 1,670 tons in September and 1,708 tons per day during 1950.

Mines in states east of the Mississippi River produced 17,249 tons of recoverable zinc, or 29 percent of the United States total. This represented a 21 percent increase over production during September. The West central states also reported a larger tonnage, increasing from 7,593 to 8,510 tons. The western states produced 34,245 tons of zinc, or 57 percent of the domestic mine yield during October. This tonnage was 21 percent more than the recoverable metal output in September. Zinc production increased in all of the mining areas except Colorado, where a slight decrease was recorded. The greatest gains were made in Arizona, the New Jersey, New York, and Virginia area, Idaho, Montana, Missouri, California, and New Mexico, with increases ranging from 25 to 42 percent.

Lithium Corp. Names Cordes

John E. Cordes, ceramic engineer, has been appointed to the staff of Lithium Corporation of America, Inc., Metalloy Corporation Division, Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Cordes joined the Metalloy staff last October. His interest will be in the research, development and application of lithium compounds to ceramic products.

Atomic Power Generated Successfully in Trial Run

Small amounts of electric power have been produced from heat energy released in the operation of the experimental breeder reactor, recently completed at the National Reactor Testing Station in Idaho, it has been announced by A. Tammaro, manager of the Chicago operations office of the Atomic Energy Commission.

In a trial run on December 21 and 22, 1951, electrical power of more than 100 kilowatts was generated and used to operate the pumps and other reactor equipment and to provide light and electrical facilities for the building that houses it. Test operations will be resumed early this year after further adjustments of the reactor system. The heat energy generated was removed from the reactor by a liquid metal at a temperature high enough to generate steam to drive the turbine.

This new reactor was designed and is being operated by the Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Ill.—the reactor research center run for AEC by the University of Chicago. The tests were supervised by laboratory director Walter H. Zinn and H. V. Lichtenberger, the laboratory project engineer for the experimental breeder reactor.

Hercules Paper Chemicals Positions to Kent and Mellen

Two new posts for members of the administrative sales personnel of Hercules Powder Company's paper makers chemical department at Holyoke, Mass., have been announced by M. M. Bixby, a director of sales. The new appointments are:— C. H. Kent, district manager, who will assume the duties of special sales representative in New York and New England, and Henry L. Mellen, assistant manager since 1946, who has been named district manager.

Mr. Kent has been associated with the paper industry since 1912 and has been resident manager of the Hercules plant in Willimansett, Mass., since 1934. Mr. Mellen joined the Holyoke staff in 1939, as a technical service engineer. In 1943, he became a member of this office's sales staff and in 1946, was appointed assistant manager of the district.

Trade Briefs

All-State Welding Alloys Company, White Plains, N. Y., has issued an illustrated folder on welding, brazing and cutting steel with torch and arc.

American Can Company, New York, will present an exhibit showing a half-century of container industry progress at the forty-fifth annual convention of the National Canners Association, to be held January 19 to 23 at Atlantic City, N. J.

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Monsanto Organic Chemicals Posts to Fellinger and Okel

Dr. Lowell L. Fellinger has been appointed assistant director of engineering for Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, John L. Gillis, vice-president and division general manager, has announced.

Dr. Fellinger has been the division's coordinator of technical personnel procurement. He will be replaced in that position by Jean R. Okel, former assistant to the executive vice-president. Mr. Okel has been on loan to the company's Texas division to handle priorities and expediting problems in connection with expansion activities there.

Dr. Fellinger joined the Monsanto's organic chemicals division in 1941 as a research chemist, became a pilot plant group leader in 1944 and the division's assistant director of research in 1947. His appointment to the technical personnel coordinator's position came in April, last year.

Mr. Okel joined Monsanto in 1942 as a production supervisor in the John F. Queeny plant. In 1946, he became a project engineer and in 1948, development superintendent. In 1950, he was named assistant to the executive vice-president and was loaned to the Texas division in April, last year.

Pennsalt of Wash. Appoints 2 District Sales Managers

Richard A. Snyder and Kenneth W. Montfort have been appointed district sales managers for Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington, William J. F. Francis, sales manager of the special chemicals divisions, has announced.

Mr. Snyder assumes the position of district sales manager of the industrial cleaners division and will head up the company's Los Angeles, Calif., sales office located in the Westland Warehouse Building. Prior to his new appointment he was technical sales and service representative for the company's line of metal and maintenance cleaners, with his headquarters in Berkeley, Calif. Mr. Snyder joined Pennsalt's heavy chemicals sales department in Tacoma, Wash., in 1946.

Mr. Montfort, formerly sales representative, becomes district sales manager of the agricultural chemicals division and will continue to make his headquarters at the company's office in Portland, Ore. He will supervise sales of agricultural chemicals in Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado and British Columbia and other western Canadian provinces. Before joining Pennsalt he was assistant manager of Northwest Wholesale's chemical supply department in Wenatchee, Wash.

Solvay Appoints N. C. Weil Head of Technical Service

Appointment of Norman C. Weil as director of technical service for the company's alkali section, has been announced by the Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. Mr. Weil replaces Carl Sundstrom, who retired at the end of 1951 after fifty-two years with the company. Mr. Sundstrom had been manager of technical service since 1938.

Mr. Weil formerly was manager of the chlorine and water supply group in the technical service department. This department provides technical advisory and consultant services to customers of Solvay alkali and chemical products. Mr. Weil started work with Solvay at Syracuse, N. Y., in the analytical division of the research department.

Calif. Chemical Salesmen Elect Oppedal as President

A. M. Oppedal, of Braun-Knecht-Heimann Company, was elected president of the Chemical Salesmen's Association of California at the tenth annual Christmas party held recently in the Sir Francis Drake hotel, San Francisco. Other new officers are V. C. Rollins, Monsanto Chemical Company, first vice-president; A. L. Diebolt, Westvaco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, second vice-president; J. G. Markel of E. S. Browning Company, treasurer, and R. M. McCarthy, Dow Chemical Company, secretary.

Whitney Joins Davison

Dr. Ambrose G. Whitney has joined the Davison Chemical Corporation's research and development department, Baltimore, Md., as a development engineer. He was formerly with Armour & Co. in Chicago.

Trade Briefs

Bordon R. Putnam, jr., has been named supervisor of market research in the new product development department of American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Robert Ridgway has been named US representative on the tungsten-molybdenum committee of the International Materials Conference.

Robert L. Wilcox, chief of the nonferrous metals branch of the Economic Cooperation Administration since September, 1948, joined the sales department of the American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, in an executive capacity on January 1.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Higher chrome ore costs strengthened bichromates and quotations were lifted ½ cent per pound for potassium and sodium bichromates and sodium chromate for spot delivery, which became effective January 1. The higher schedule also was effective February 1 for contracts. Consuming demand for early 1952 delivery was more active and good volume of business was reported booked for first quarter of the year requirements. Other chemicals were unchanged and remained on a steady basis.

Trading in sizing materials was light and spotty, chiefly for immediate needs. Potato starch, while quiet was strong due to sold up production, which caused sellers to restrict carlot offerings to regular customers. Inquiry for tapioca flour continued quiet, but prices were maintained for spot and forward delivery. Corn dextrin and starch were in better demand against former orders and well held at prevailing quotations.

There was no improvement in the lack of interest for tanning material replacements. Quotations were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Wool consumption in September declined to 7,900,000 pounds per week, 4 percent below August it was reported by the Census Bureau. All other phases of wool activity showed drops from levels of last August and September 1950. Consumption of apparel wool in September was 5 percent lower and stocks held by dealers and manufacturers also dropped 5 percent. Output of wool tops was 3,700,000 pounds, 9 percent below August and yarn production was down 5 percent to 1,600,000 pounds.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Potassium bichromate, ½c. per lb.
Sodium bichromate, ½c. per lb.
chromate, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 5, 1951
329.9	329.9	327.3	225.1	280.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Consuming inquiry was more active for first quarter requirements. Market was steady at prevailing quotations.

Bichromates—Increased cost of production resulted in higher prices for spot and forward delivery. Sodium chromate, potassium and sodium bichromates were lifted ½c. per pound. Potassium bichromate was quoted at 14½c. per pound, bags, carlots, works, and 14¾c. to 15¼c. less carlots; sodium bichromate, 10¾c. per pound, bags, carlots, works and 11c. to 11¾c., lesser quantities and sodium chromate, 12½c. per pound, drums, carlots, works, and 12¾c. to 14c., smaller quantities for spot delivery. New schedule for contracts become effective February 1. Market was firm. Supply situation has improved and stocks were more liberal for prompt delivery than for sometime past.

Sodium Acetate—Buying interest improved for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady. Sodium diacetate also was maintained at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Consuming demand continued on a steady basis against orders. Supplies were adequate to cover current demand. Prices were without change and well held.

Sulphonated Oils — Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Quotations were without change, but could have been shaded on sizable quantities, except castor. Tallow market continued easy.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Steady demand has kept supplies of albumin at low ebb, while dried soluble blood was freer for immediate delivery. Albumin was quotably unchanged and firm at 70c. to 80c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity. Soluble blood was maintained at the recent decline and in limited request. Carlots were quoted at 17c. to 18½c. per pound, as to quality and 18c. to 25c. for smaller lots.

Corn Dextrin—Withdrawals against orders improved last week. Market remained firm at current quotations. Gum was quoted at $8.86 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.60; dark, $8.70 and white, $8.44, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—New business was reported spotty, while deliveries against orders were in better request. Pearl was quoted at $7.05 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and smaller quantities were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply increased 527,000 bushels to 45,305,000 bushels for the week ended December 29, compared with 54,442,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—This market continued steady, despite quiet demand. Prices were maintained at former levels. Flake was held at $2.13 to $2.15 per pound and powdered $2.17 to $2.19 per pound, according to quantity. Technical also was steady and in limited supply, with prices ranging from $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, spot as to quantity.

Liquid egg output during November totaled 3,089,000 pounds compared with 6,072,000 pounds during November last year and the 1945-49 average of 6,196,000 pounds, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. The quantities used for drying were much smaller than a year ago. Dried egg production in November totaled 355,000 pounds compared with 1,366,000 pounds in November last year and the average of 1,104,000 pounds. Production consisted of 170,000 pounds of dried albumen and 185,000 pounds of dried yolk. Dried egg production for the first 11 months of this year totaled 16,716,000 pounds compared with 92,781,000 pounds during the same period last year.

Egg Yolk—Production of yolk in November totaled 185,000 pounds, compared with 13,000 pounds for the same month last year. Market remained firm at $1.34 to $1.36 per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Consuming inquiry was inactive. Tight supply condition continued to feature this market. Offering of carlots were scarce, and restricted to regular customers. Production was sold up and market was more or less nominal at 6½c. to 7c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. Idaho and 7½c. f.o.b. Maine. Supplies on spot ranged from 8c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse depending upon quality and seller.

Sago Flour—Trading continued inactive. Prices were without change. Raw was quoted at 7c. per pound, carlots, exdock and 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, exwarehouse. Refined ranged from 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Business was spotty, confined to actual needs. Prices were without change and steady. High grade was quoted at 7¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and 7¾c. to 8c. for smaller quantities, exwarehouse. Medium ranged from 6¾c. to 7c. per pound, exdock, carlots, and 7½c. to 7¾c., exwarehouse.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Consuming inquiry was quiet, but was expected to improve shortly after the turn of the year. Available stocks were moderate and maintained at current quotations.

Cutch — Shipments were in good request. Offerings were light and maintained at 8c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Mangrove Bark — Inquiry for replacements lacked improvement. Offerings were quite liberal. Prices were without change. South American was quoted at $51 to $52 per ton, exdock. African bark was nominal, at $80 to $81 per ton exdock.

Myrobalans—Market was quiet and quotably unchanged. Shipments were well held. J 1's ranged from $51 to $56 per ton, exdock, depending upon quality. Crushed J 1's were nominal at $75 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Prices for shipment remained firm, despite light consuming demand for replacements. Trading of late was confined to prompt shipment. Solid ordinary was held at 11 31/65c. per pound, and clarified, 12 3/16c. per pound, exdock.

Valonia—Trading was reported slow, tanners showing little interest in replacements. Quotations were without change. Cups were quoted at $69 to $70 per ton and beards, $88 per ton, exdock.

Wattle—Shipments of bark and extract continued firm, despite lack of buying interest. Offerings were liberal and quotably unchanged. Fair average bark was held at $106.50 per ton and merchantable at $103.50 per ton, exdock. Extract was quoted at 11½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Higher prices were named for domestic ammonium nitrate and synthetic ammonium sulphate last week. The upward revisions were the result of increased producing costs. Both chemicals are in short supply due to the maintenance of a heavy demand and difficulty in securing sufficient anhydrous ammonia. A freer movement of potash from works was reported although there was no unusual demand for imported material. No easement could be noted in the supply of superphosphate either normal or triple while demand from the Southeast steadily increased. Nitrogen solutions remained definitely tight and so did anhydrous ammonia. The National Fertilizer Association reported that fertilizer sales have continued to increase as farmers prepare for expansion in food production for 1952. It is stated that sales and shipments of commercial fertilizer in 11 reporting states for November amounted to 679,592 tons, an increase of 8.8 percent over the 624,557 tons sold in the like period a year ago. Cumulative sales during the 11-month period ending November 30 have amounted to 9,845,479 tons, compared with 9,226,845 tons in the like period a year ago.

Benzene hexachloride prices were lower and the market was in a temporary state of unsettlement as a result of keen first hand competition. The dry dust was also lower. There were no important price changes in packing-house byproducts. Steamed bone meal held its recent advance and closed the week firm. Menhaden meal continued exceedingly scarce. There was no unusual activity in dried blood or tankage.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate — Synthetic is priced higher at $54.50 per ton in bags, carlots, and at $51.50 per ton in bulk f.o.b. western works. Coke-oven sulphate prices were unchanged and both grades continued in definitely tight supply.

Bone Meal—Steamed held its recent advance to $80 per ton and closed the week firm at this figure with the stockfeed trade still a buyer. The raw variety was quiet and unchanged at $72.50 per ton works for carlots.

Castor Pomace—Sold ahead production kept the spot market bare of supplies. The current movement was confined to contract accounts.

Dried Blood—No unusual activity last week. Sellers in New York named $8 per unit of ammonia and Chicago quoted $8.50.

Fish Meal—No easement in supply conditions surrounding menhaden, stocks are definitely short at present. Imported fish meal is moving on the basis of $2.26 per unit of protein.

Hoof Meal—Remained inactive and available at $7.25 per unit of ammonia, Chicago works.

Sodium Nitrate—Firm with inquiry increasing. Supply position comfortable enough to permit prompt shipments.

Chile has announced that it will send 5,000 metric tons of nitrates to Korea to aid in reconstruction of that country. The value is estimated at $250,000.

Tankage—Market conditions continued relatively quiet with Chicago holding its recent advance to $8.50 per unit of ammonia and New York remaining at $8.

Exports of tankage from Argentina in October 1951 totaled 6,180 metric tons. The Netherlands was the largest single purchaser and other European countries were second. Exports of dried blood amounted to 135 tons.

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: November**

	Equivalent tons		
	Nov., 1951	Nov., 1950	Jan.-Oct., 1951
N. Carolina	[1]	[1]	1,632,420
S. Carolina	64,890	83,355	816,543
Georgia	59,307	88,684	1,137,095
Florida	166,505	148,351	941,521
Alabama	48,068	56,083	990,872
Tennessee	36,314	37,513	554,591
Arkansas	13,383	12,622	388,394
Louisiana	11,739	17,813	283,731
Texas	42,799	43,458	439,558
Oklahoma	[1]	[1]	140,342
Total South	443,005	487,881	7,374,057
Indiana	179,325	97,590	686,805
Kentucky	23,641	31,240	459,374
Missouri	33,621	7,846	645,651
Total Midwest	236,587	136,676	1,791,830
Grand total	679,592	624,557	9,165,887

* Furnished by the National Fertilizer Asso.
[1] Oklahoma and North Carolina report tax tag sales 30 days after the end of the current month. Oklahoma and North Carolina tag sales for October, 1951, represent 13,951 and 91,263 tons respectively, compared to 10,846 and 91,737 tons during October, 1950. Virginia reports quarterly.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ammonium nitrate, domestic, $3 per ton.
sulphate, synthetic, $3.50 per ton.
BHC technical, ¾c. per gamma isomer unit.
dry dust, ¾c. per gamma isomer unit.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 5, 1951
92.5	92.5	92.5	82.2	87.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Supply conditions appeared to improve slightly due possibly to the cutback in sulphur shipments. It was stated that the recent Japanese purchase has been completed and that approximately 150,000 tons were involved, all for February-March-April shipments. ECA is now in the market for 10,000 tons for March shipment to Formosa. The bid deadline is January 29—9:30 a.m. Formosa time. Bids should be sent to Central Trust of China, 68 Yen Ping Nan Lu, Taipeh, Taiwan, Formosa. Bids will be received from USA possessions only. Quantity should conform with the total amount authorized, $550,000, U. S. dollars.

Superphosphate — Demand continued active for contract shipments to the Southeast and the supply position remained definitely tight. October production of superphosphate, 18% a-p-a basis, was 906,000 tons, 34,000 tons less than the 940,000 tons made in the same month last year, says the NFA. Since August 1, the critical shortage of sulfuric acid available for the manufacture of all superphosphates has forced production 100,000 tons below August 1-October 31, 1950 output. Concentrated superphosphate manufacturers, hard hit by the lack of sulphur, produced 11% less triple super in October of this year compared with October, 1950.

Potashes

Contract shipments have shown some improvement compared with the first week in December and it is expected the movement will gain as the Spring season approaches. According to trade reports, foreign potash is not moving too rapidly at present. Spanish potash was offered at 68c. per unit of K_2O unloaded at port.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Trading continues to lag the first few days of the post holiday season with market activity on the quiet side. The most important news in the trade concerns announcement of increased prices on Canadian inorganic materials, effective January 1, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonium nitrate advances $2 per ton; ammonium phosphate $1.50 per ton in bags on both 16/20 and 11/48 grades; and ammonium sulphate was increased $3.54 per ton as a result of price advance and freight cost figured on gross, rather than net weight. Fish meals continue tight with supplies of tuna and sardine meal exhausted; some Canadian herring meal is reported available at $2.35 per unit of protein, f.o.b. Vancouver.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$73.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $83.02 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$72.86 per ton, bagged, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $97.31 per ton bagged, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$54.54 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$6.25-$6.50 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$82-$84 per ton foreign, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. No stocks or quotations available on domestic, steamed, 1/30 meal.

Calcium nitrate—$51 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$146.90 per ton bulk nominal for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Monterey or Los Angeles. $135.60 per ton bulk nominal for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $164.50 per ton, bagged, 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Vancouver, B. C.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Sodium nitrate—$58.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $53.50 per ton in bulk.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 extra for bags. Ammoniated—$29.50 per ton in bulk, 3/16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional for bags. Triple—$68.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Tankage—wet rendered, fertilizer grades,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

$5.75-$6 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Overall market situation relatively quiet with BHC and its dry dust commanding the most attention as the price cutting war is still in progress. According to reports current in the trade as low as 1.30c. has been named for technical with a range upward to 2c. per gamma unit. Dry dust was lower also, at 1.75c. per gamma unit. The market is in an unsettled condition and is awaiting the development of some sign of stabilization. There was no price changes in DDT, methoxychlor or other varieties of the synthetics. Production in most instances is under contract for the 1952 season.

Cube Root—Peru's exports of dry cube roots totaled 922 metric tons, valued at 2,807,500 soles (1 Peruvian sol equals US $0.0644), in the first half of 1951. The United States took all but 26 tons which went to the United Kingdom and a negligible amount sent to Italy. Exports of powdered roots amounted to 618 tons (2,729,140 soles) during the 6-month period. The United States bought 97 percent; the United Kingdom and Mexico were small purchasers.

Sulphur

Production of native in November amounted to 418,655 long tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. In October output totaled 459,805 long tons and in November last year 424,269 were produced. November mine shipments amounted to 393,075 long tons, compared with 439,831 in the preceding month and 483,631 long tons in November a year ago. NPA has issued an order calling for a 10 percent cutback in consumption across the board.

Palestine Potash, Inc., Israel Government Sign Agreement

Palestine Potash, Ltd., and the Israel government have signed an agreement which is expected to reactivate operations at the firm's Dead Sea potash works soon, Israel B. Brodie, a director of the potash company and vice-president of Palestine Economic Corporation, largest stockholder in Palestine Potash, revealed last week. The plant has been idle since the start of the Arab-Israel war in 1948.

Under the terms of the pact, initial production will approximate 150,000 tons annually and should reach 300,000 tons within two years. Orders are now being let in the United States for heavy equipment to be used for production.

Trade Briefs

Frederick W. Barber, extension specialist in the Department of Agriculture, has been assigned as a Point Four technical cooperation post in Libya.

Dr. J. Alex Munro, entomologist on the staff of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, has been assigned to work with the Bolivian government in the development of a research program.

Dr. Cornelius A. Van Doren, Department of Agriculture agronomist, has been named project director of the agricultural station in Tingo Maria, Peru, in whose management the United States cooperates.

Pennsalt Appoints Wilson Bryan Plant Superintendent

Vance N. Wilson has been named superintendent of the Bryan, Tex., plant of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, William F. Mitchell, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, has announced. Mr. Wilson assumes production duties formerly carried out by Howard L. Teer, Pennsalt's district manager for agricultural chemicals. Appointment of the new superintendent makes it possible for Mr. Teer to devote all his time to selling activities. The Bryan plant manufactures calcium arsenate and organic cotton insecticides and serves as a distribution point for other Pennsalt agricultural chemicals.

Before his new assignment, Mr. Wilson was supervisor of personnel administration in Pennsalt's Philadelphia office. He joined Pennsalt as a student trainee in 1941. Following the war he was tankcar supervisor for the company until he joined the personnel staff.

AEC Releases Thirty Patents for Public Use

Descriptions of thirty patents owned by the US government and held by the Atomic Energy Commission have been transmitted to the US Patent Office for registry and listing in the official register of patents. The commission will grant non-exclusive, royalty-free licenses on the listed patents, as part of its program to make non-secret technological information available for use by industry. Commission-held patents and patent applications released for licensing now total 372.

Applicants for licenses should apply to the chief, patent branch, office of the General counsel, AEC, Washington 25, D C., identifying the subject-matter by patent number and title. Copies of these patents may be obtained from the US Patent Office.

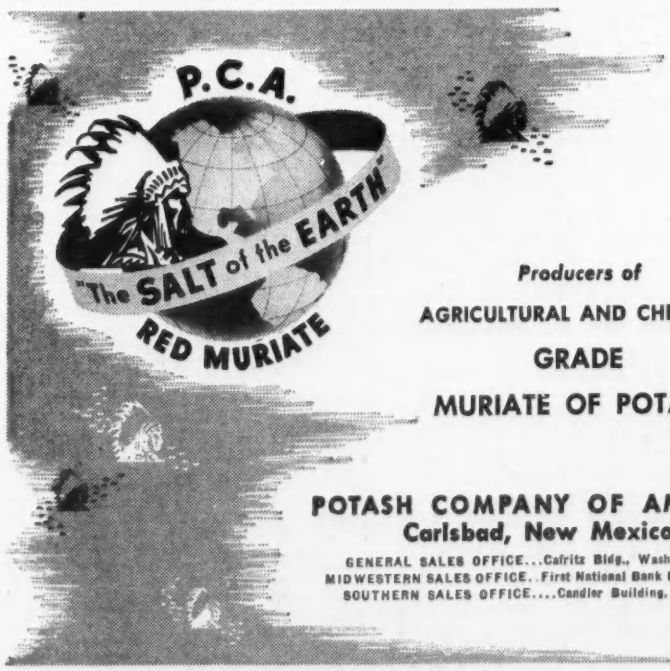
Phillips Retires as Chairman Of Pac. Chemical & Fertilizer

James T. Phillips, chairman of the board of the Pacific Chemical & Fertilizer Company, Honolulu, retired from business January 1. Mr. Philips joined the firm twenty years ago and became vice-president and general manager in 1932, when it was still known as Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Company. He subsequently became president and was named chairman two years ago.

Aluminum Phosphate Deposits Found in Fla. Phosphate Field

Large deposits of aluminum phosphate, offering a possible new source of aluminum, have been discovered by the Geological Survey, Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman announced last week. The deposits were discovered in the Florida land-pebble phosphate field.

The importance of the deposits will not be known until metallurgical techniques for separating and recovering the alumina and the phosphate are fully developed and tested. Although there is no large market for aluminum phosphate as such, there are ready markets for both alumina and phosphate.



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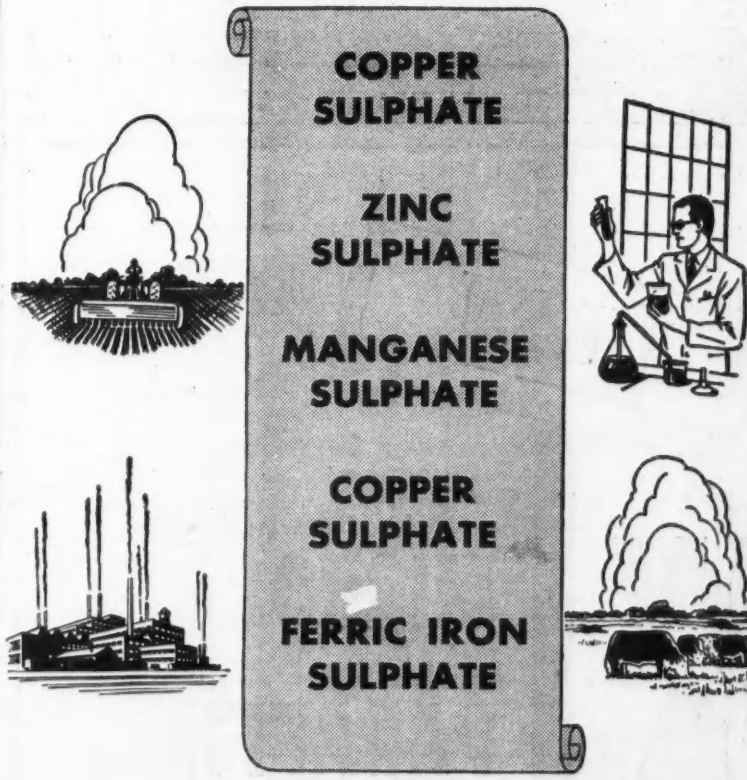

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Petroleum Derivatives

Still influenced by the long holiday weekend, this market was generally rather quiet during the past week. There was a steady volume of business transacted, but it was necessarily limited by time. Petroleum toluol remained extremely tight, although production has been fully maintained. Government requirements continued to cut deeply into the supply, leaving a limited quantity for commercial use. Xylol was said to be in fair supply, but some pinch was felt. High flash naphtha, 140° F., was reduced in price in some quarters. Elsewhere, it remained unchanged. The aliphatics were in a comfortable position. There was a good supply available and consumer interest was found to be favorable, as well. Intermediate aromatic solvents were reported to be in fair to tight supply, but prices remained at unchanged levels. An adequate supply of the higher boilers was available to meet the requirements of consumers. These materials were expected to become more active within the next few weeks as preparations of insecticides get underway for the coming growing season.

Both butane and propane gases have enjoyed a very brisk demand during the past few weeks. This has come about because of the exceedingly cold weather that has covered large portions of the country and also because of the limited supply of heating gas. It was reported that these items were in rather short supply and producers had difficulty meeting all requirements. Microcrystalline and paraffin waxes experienced a quiet week. There were ample stocks readily available, but the holiday created a temporary lull in business trading. However, it was felt by observers that there would be a pick up of interest in the waxes as soon as the year-end inventories are taken. Nothing of note occurred in the petrolatum market, but producers believed that the coming month would see the market stabilize.

Solvents and Diluents

Petroleum toluol continued to be extremely tight with no signs of easing in the near future. As the government continues to take large quantities of the material for defense purposes, there will remain only a limited amount for use by industrial users. Production was being carried on to capacity. Prices held steady. Xylol was somewhat better situated, but a cut in the output which was necessary in order that sufficient toluol be prepared has kept the supply a bit on the tight side. Stocks of the intermediate aromatic solvents were said to be fair to tight, but all requirements could be met. Prices of these articles held steady. A fair supply of higher boilers existed at unchanged prices. It was reported that there should be a seasonal pick up in demand for these materials in the coming month. They are used, to a large extent, in the preparation of insecticides, which should begin to gain interest as the winter ends.

Cleaners' Naphtha — In several places, it has been reported that high flash, 140° F, has been reduced to 13.4c. per gallon. Elsewhere, however, prices held steady at 14.25c. a gallon. These prices were for the Group 3 area. Other naphthas were unchanged in price. Stocks were in good shape and a fairly brisk demand was reported.

Stoddard Solvent—No change has been reported in this market. Stocks were comfortable and production has been fully maintained. A fairly good inquiry was reported and all requirements could be met with ease. Prices were steady.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Sales transactions were said to have been rather active during the past week, according to observers. A good supply was available to make for a nice balance of trade. No change was reported in the price schedule.

Lacquer Diluent—Fairly good demand for this material was reported. There were large quantities available to more than cover the requirements of consumers. Quotations remained unchanged.

Mineral Spirits—This market was without feature during the past week. A rather good balance existed between the demand and the available supply. Production has been maintained at a steady rate and prices remained at an unchanged level.

Rubber Solvent — A comfortable situation was reported in this market. There were ample stocks of material readily available to meet all needs. Sales were reasonably good, although producers could handle more business than was to be had.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—There continued to be an extremely heavy demand for both butane and propane. This demand was increased to a great extent by the decreased production of natural gas as well as by the cold weather. However, there were only limited quantities of either gas available and sellers were hard put to meet all the requirements of users. In many cases, only established customers were able to obtain the material. Prices remained unchanged.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Still influenced by the holidays, this market was generally quiet. A steady, though not hurried, business was reported and stocks were more than adequate to fill all requirements. It was believed that the next few weeks would bring a bit more activity to the market, once the vacations are over and inventories taken. Prices were unchanged.

Paraffin—This market remained fairly quiet during the past week. As was true throughout the industry, the long holiday weekend cut business down to a minimum. It was felt by observers that an increase in demand may be expected within the next few weeks. Stocks were comfortably ample and all requirements could be met with ease. The price level held steady.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—A daily average production of 6,114,650 barrels of crude oil was estimated by the American Petroleum Institute for the week ended December 22, 1951. During the same period, imports of oil from foreign sources amounted to a total of 437,100 barrels per day. The Bureau of Mines estimated that some 6,280,000 barrels of oil would be consumed or exported from this country during the month of January 1952. This might be compared with 6,245,000 barrels which was forecast for December 1951. With production reaching an all-time peak in October 1951, the total output for the last quarter of the year showed a gain of 60,000 barrels daily, despite a cutback in production in November and December.

Petrolatum—Producers reported this material to have passed a rather quiet week, influenced by the holiday. Supplies remained comfortable and prices unchanged. Observers believed that the coming month would bring stability to the market as consumers settled down to business in the new year.

White Mineral Oil—This market was without special feature during the past week. The last two weeks were shortened by the Christmas and New Year's holidays and small business transactions were reported. Producers felt that the market would settle down to normal within the next week or so. Supplies of this material were adequate and prices held stable.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended December 22 totaled 258,111,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Compared with the total of 258,296,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 185,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 468,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 283,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

A good rate of demand continues to hold for solvents and diluents with supplies adequate to meet present requirements. Prices were unchanged with lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, extax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Demand remained strong for butane and propane the past week with stocks of both LPG's extremely tight. Prices are firm with propane quoted 4.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles and butane quoted 4.8c. per gallon same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

PAD Names Consultants For Survey on East Coast

Four consultants have been retained by the Petroleum Administration for Defense to help in a survey of east coast requirements for petroleum products.

They are:—Leroy B. Fox, manager of the fuel oil division of the gasoline and fuel oil department of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; James C. Richdale, assistant to the president of the Esso Standard Oil Company; Gordon C. Currie, manager of the marine division of the White Fuel Corporation, and James P. Drainie, general manager of the Waller Petroleum Company of New York and Baltimore.

The four are experts in the fields of marketing and distribution and will serve without government compensation in the marketing and distribution division of PAD. In addition to aiding in the east coast survey, they will be used as "trouble-shooters" in any local area where supply difficulties are threatened. While no over-all shortages of petroleum products are expected during the winter, there has been some concern over possible local spot shortages of some products because of transportation bottlenecks or other difficulties, it was pointed out.

API Names Burns Public Relations Committee Head

H.S.M. Burns, president of Shell Oil Company, New York, has been appointed chairman of the public relations committee of the board of directors of the American Petroleum Institute by chairman L. S. Wescoat, it was announced last week. Mr. Burns succeeds John M. Lovejoy, president of the Seaboard Oil Company of Delaware, who had served as chairman since 1947. The public relations committee is the board group to which the oil industry information committee reports.

Monsanto Has Hydraulic Fluid Data

A twelve-page booklet describing in detail the properties and performance of "Pydraul F-9," Monsanto Chemical Company's nonflammable-type hydraulic fluid, is available from the company, St. Louis, Mo. In addition to chemical and physical characteristics of "Pydraul F-9," the booklet reports with charts and pictures on tests demonstrating the fluid's outstanding fire resistance, high lubricity, noncorrosiveness, chemical stability and excellent pumpability.

Petroleum Council Meeting Called Jan. 29 by Hallanan

Walter S. Hallanan, chairman of the National Petroleum Council, has called a meeting of the council for January 29, 1952, at 10 a. m., to be held in Washington, D. C., the conference room to be designated at a later date.

Mr. Hallanan said, "This will be the first quarterly meeting of the 1952 council, and in view of the fact that this is an organization meeting I urge the personal attendance of all members." He further said, "Many important studies are now under way by the committees of the council dealing with oil and gas availability, synthetic costs, petroleum truck transportation, underground storage, and patterns in the need for oil and gas country tubular goods by sizes, weights, and grades. I am asking the chairmen of these committees to be prepared to report on their respective assignments."

Calif. Standard Absorbs Signal Oil Co. as Division

Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, Calif., has announced the business of Signal Oil Company, formerly a wholly-owned subsidiary, hereafter will be operated as a division of California Standard under the name Signal Oil Company. California Standard said the change was made to simplify operating procedures. Signal Oil Company, as a corporation, is being dissolved.

Trade Briefs

Edward A. Brady has been named manager of marine sales for Sinclair Refining Company.

Pennsylvania Refining Company, Butler, Pa., has issued a four-page bulletin featuring new specifications and technical data on Penn-Drake specialty petroleum products.

Rayburn L. Foster, vice-president and general counsel of Phillips Petroleum Company, has been elected a member of the American petroleum industries committee of the American Petroleum Institute.

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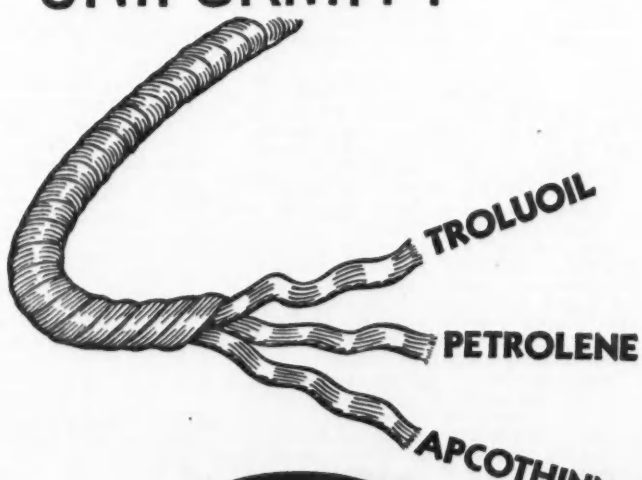

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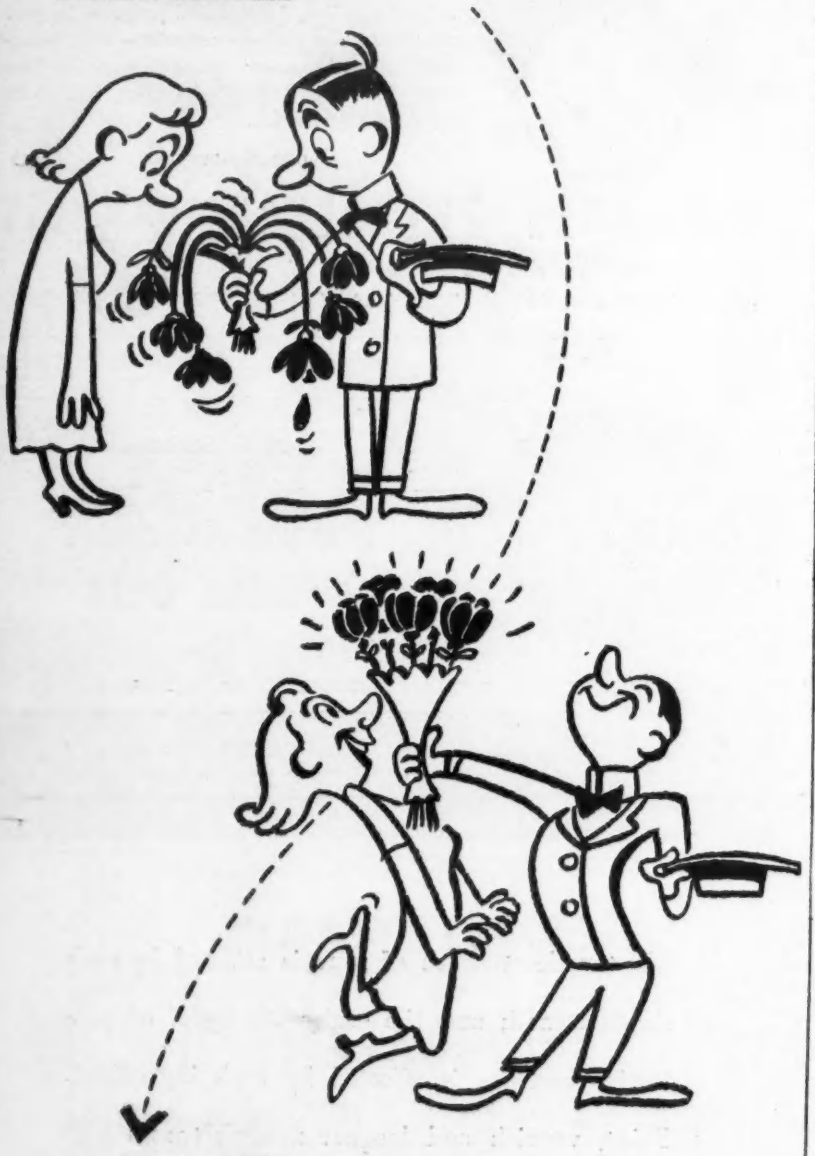

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Coaltar Chemicals

The only change of price in the coaltar market was a ½ cent per pound reduction of imported crude naphthalene. This reduction was a part of the gradual drop in the price of this imported material from the high of 17 cents per pound last Fall.

The beginning of 1952 saw business at a level comparable to that of the last quarter of 1951. Intermediates have not shown any sign of picking up as yet, nor was much expected from a business volume standpoint, before early in the second quarter.

Supplementary regulation 13 has been extended until midnight February 29 by the O.P.S. The supplement to the General Ceiling Price Regulation was due to expire December 31. The provision which permits producers to recover increased costs of raw materials has been rescinded, effective January 1. The provision limiting the operating margin to the margin of the period January 1 to December 31, 1950, no longer applies. The elimination of these two provisions from the extension of SR-13 essentially means that for the next sixty days no price changes can be made on the chemicals affected. Presumably during this time the coaltar industry will come under close study with a view to effecting some relief where it is needed. Actually, the coaltar industry for the next sixty days will be no worse off than it had been, because when the operating margin clause was effective, it virtually precluded any price advance by reason of the price schedules which had been adopted at the end of 1950.

The steel production rate for the week ended January 5, was 102.0 per cent of theoretical capacity. This production was equivalent to 2,039,000 tons of ingots and castings, as compared to 2,027,000 tons the previous week, and 1,963,400 tons one year ago.

According to reports received by the Department of Commerce the first battery of coke ovens at the new coal carbonizing plant in northern Natal, Union of South Africa, is scheduled to begin production immediately. A second battery is to begin soon. Production of crude tar is expected to exceed 2,000,000 imperial gallons annually. A new distillation plant will convert the crude tar into by-products.

Basic Products

Benzol—This item remained at the point which it had reached at the end of last year, short of the potential demand but showing definite signs of easing. The easier picture was attributed to both the slack in intermediate demands and also the gradually increased production of 1951. Some of the producers are wondering if the large volumes of petroleum source material expected later this year will even bring this material into balance.

Before extra petroleum material is available, however, increased demand anticipated from a higher insecticide output was predicted to tighten the situation temporarily. Should intermediates pick up during this quarter, as industry hopes, the consequent greater demand for benzol would keep this basic product short of balance for some time to come.

Creosote—This tar product finished out the year in relatively good supply. The decreased demand of the wood preserving industry was said to have contributed substantially to the good supply position. Producers feel that the current market position will hold through the first quarter.

Cresols—This market was described as one of good supply. The significantly decreased demand brought the cresols into balance at the end of 1951. Since some of the consumers of this item are not expected to increase their orders during the first quarter, namely those in the resin and adhesives industry, producers feel that this market will retain its present easier market position during that time.

Cresylic Acid—This market was in balance last week as was characteristic of the coaltar acids in general. Imported cresylic acid was in good supply and was predicted to remain so through the first quarter.

Naphthalene—The price of crude imported hot pressed dropped another ½c. per pound last week. The top price this item would bring importers was around 11½c. per pound. This price reduction was said to be, in part, the result of buyer resistance to the higher price of the imported material, and in part, an indication that consumers were still in a favorable inventory position.

Domestic naphthalene was short of the demand, but in a much improved position over the conditions existing as late as November last year. It was felt that the gradual increase of production and decline in certain industries throughout 1951 were the main factors which relieved the pressure on naphthalene producers. The easing of demand for phthalic anhydride, which came along when consumers of the intermediate saw that crude naphthalene was not destined to remain on the critical list, was said to have contributed its own share in the improving of naphthalene supply.

Although the costs of production indicate that there should be a price increase for domestic naphthalene, some producers feel that such an increase will not be possible under SR 13. Unless some means is found under the government regulation to bring the price in line with increased costs, the present price pattern will have to be maintained despite the narrower margin between price and cost.

Phenol—There were indications last week that the market for phenol is easing. The decreased demand from several areas of industry was said to have caused the easier supply position. Since the building trades and plywood bonding operations are not expected to increase their demands this quarter, phenol is expected to become increasingly easier in supply.

The slow up in the protective coating industry which uses phenol in resins, and the textile slump which cut down the demand for the production of dyestuff intermediates, were also said to have contributed their share to the easing market for phenol.

DPA announced a goal for phenol production facility expansion to an annual capacity of 623,000,000 pounds by the beginning of 1955. This represents a capacity increase of 280,000,000 pounds over the January 1, 1951, figure. The establishment of the goal was said to promote DPA consideration of applications for rapid tax amortization designed to encourage the needed plant expansion.

Pyridin—The market of this item has shown some signs of softening over the end of the year. These indications of a slightly easier market continued through this past week. The supply position could not yet be described as a healthy one. The well sustained demand kept pyridin in tight supply throughout 1951. Whatever relaxation of the tension developed, was said to be the result of there soon coming on the market a substituted pyridin which can be used as a replacement in specific end uses. The planned production of niacinamide from ammonia and acetaldehyde was expected to relieve much of the pressure on 2 degree pyridin.

The softer supply of pyridin has merely allowed some of the producers to concentrate on their back orders. Very few pyridin suppliers said they were in a position to give prompt shipment of new orders.

Toluol—There was a slight easing noticed in this market last week. The increased amount of petroleum material now going into government allocations was said to afford the coaltar industry an opportunity to meet the demands of industrial consumers. Although this item is still on the

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Naphthalene, crude, imported, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 5, 1951
137.2	137.2	136.8	107.5	134.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended January 5, indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	994,124
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	34,317,712
Benzol	gals.	3,350,062
Coaltar	gals.	15,252,316
Creosote oil	gals.	612,816
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,083,575
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,512
Toluol	gals.	633,243
Xylol	gals.	163,417

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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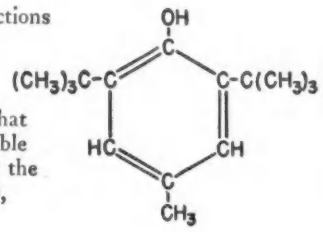

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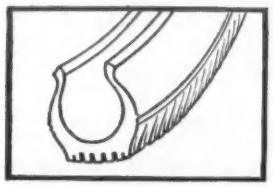
For further information, write for your copy of Bulletin C-9-115. It describes in detail the properties, reactions and uses of DBPC.



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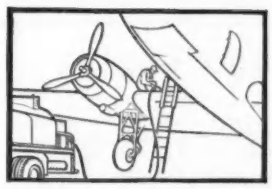

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short side, the supply condition is brighter than it was in early fall last year.

Xylol—The supply position of xylol was not expected to improve much more than it had towards the end of 1951. This market was described as short last week, yet producers admitted that it was easier than it was in the middle of last year. No significant change in demand is expected this quarter, consequently a slightly improved supply condition is anticipated.

Intermediates

The new year opened with the market on most intermediates in a state which could only be described as slow. With few exceptions, such as phthalic anhydride, resorcinol, and styrene, demand was significantly off, and even these were getting into a relatively good balanced position. Business was not bad enough to say that intermediates were in a serious slump, but the present poor business volume was in large part due to certain consuming industries having been in a slump over several months.

Additional factors contributing to slow intermediate sales were the curtailments in production of certain intermediate end-use products caused by government output restrictions in the metal fabricating industry, the building trades, and other industrial operations. Perhaps the most significant factor in the present off demand for intermediates was the buying policy of industrial consumers over the past year, which led to purchasing far beyond immediate needs as a hedge against expected shortages, many of which never developed. The result was heavy consumer inventories of raw materials and finished products.

Intermediate producers were accordingly faced with a sales problem of moving a sufficient volume of material to keep plant equipment and personnel employed on a full time basis. The slackened demand resulted in reduced volume output, which in turn was reflected in higher unit costs. The extra sales effort necessary to keep up even the current business volume was an added cost burden on the industry.

However, most observers felt rather strongly that the present lull would not be of longer duration than the end of this quarter or early the second quarter. By that time extra defense production together with election-year pump priming was expected to restore business volume to nearer the early 1951 levels. It should not altogether be overlooked, however, that the predicted October boom in business last Fall never developed.

Alphapicoline—A high sustained demand has kept this item on the list of chemicals in short supply. The entire volume of production is readily absorbed by consumers allowing little room for the building of inventories. No significant change in the supply and demand relationship is expected in this market during this quarter.

Maleic Anhydride—The market for this intermediate continued to ease, as has been its tendency over the past several weeks. The demand for alkyd resins, modified rosin esters, and modified pentaerythritol rosin esters has fallen off, with no pick up expected this quarter.

The greater availability of benzol has made the supply position of this intermediate of less concern to producers, at the moment. A pick up in demand for maleic anhydride during the second quarter of 1952 might have a more serious effect on the supply and demand relationship, it was said. By then, it is expected that increased demand will have tightened the benzol market and equipment would be utilized in production of other materials.

Monochlorobenzene—It was felt that this important item would become tighter during this quarter, partly due to the anticipated pick up in production of insecticides. This intermediate has remained tight, it was said, because of the number of end uses to which it was put by various industries and because of the shortage of raw materials. The shortage of chlorine was more to blame than the short supply of benzol, producers felt.

Phthalic Anhydride—Producers felt that this tight intermediate showed signs of easing last week. The supply is still short of the demand but there was much less pressure on suppliers for this item. It was felt that phthalic should continue to ease during the first quarter of this year.

Resorcinol—A month ago producers felt that this intermediate was pretty much in balance. This past week the feeling was that there are signs of tightening in this market. High sustained defense requirements and stepped up civilian demand were considered to be the primary factors which might make the resorcinol supply tight by the end of this quarter.

Styrene—A slight improvement in the supply position of the monomer was reported last week. Producers were in a

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more favorable position some of them able to meet orders with prompt shipment. None of the suppliers were able to say that they could immediately come up with any large quantity to fill a new order, yet they felt that the pressure is definitely off for the time being, at least. A pick up in the plastics industry and subsequent increased demand for the polymer would make this market a bit tighter, it was said.

Thiourea—Adequate supplies and a firm price position characterized this market. The price held at 43½c. per pound in carlot quantities, and 45½c. per pound in less than carlots, both on a freight equalized basis.

Tobias Acid—The price pattern of this intermediate acid was maintained at 74c. per pound. The decreased demand of the dyestuffs industry has barely kept up to a moderate level. Producers had adequate supplies even though there are certain raw material shortages. It was said that this item would probably remain in ample supply throughout the first quarter of this year.

Wilkinson Succeeds Snelham In Continental Finance Post

Lawrence Wilkinson succeeded J. S. Snelham as vice-president in charge of finance for Continental Can Company upon Mr. Snelham's retirement January 1, according to a company announcement Mr. Wilkinson has been a vice-president of the company since September, 1951. Mr. Snelham will continue to serve as a consultant to the chairman and president.

Canadian Exports: Oct.

Exports of various commodities from Canada in October, as compared with October, 1950, and the first ten months of 1951, have been reported as follows:—

	October— 1951	October— 1950	Jan.-Oct. 1951
Abrasives, artificial, crude	$2,031,000	$1,384,000	$17,627,000
Acids	489,000	371,000	5,030,000
Asbestos and products	7,160,000	6,590,000	68,851,000
Calcium compounds	234,000	126,000	2,348,000
Chemical products, other	4,726,000	3,951,000	37,998,000
Cobalt oxides and salts	50,000	32,000	945,000
Copper and products	6,952,000	8,491,000	66,630,000
Drugs, medicines and pharmaceuticals	529,000	302,000	4,878,000
Fertilizers	2,427,000	2,819,000	29,682,000
Lead and products	3,434,000	6,429,000	34,488,000
Nickel	13,744,000	10,207,000	110,530,000
Paints and varnishes	810,000	460,000	6,506,000
Petroleum and products	400,000	23,000	1,304,000
Polystyrene	731,000	302,000	6,220,000
Soda and sodium compounds	829,000	580,000	8,196,000
Vegetable fats and oils	327,000	217,000	2,838,000
Zinc and products	8,762,000	5,342,000	66,917,000

Koppers Appoints Volkmann Associate Research Director

Appointment of Dr. E. W. Volkmann as associate director, research department, of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been announced by Dr. G. F. D'Alelio, vice-president and manager of the Koppers research department. In this position, Dr. Volkmann will give general assistance to the research manager in supervision of all company technical research, the formulation of technical research plans and policies on a company-wide basis and direct supervision of activities of the research department.

Dr. Volkmann joined a predecessor company of Koppers as a chemical engineer in 1926, leaving in 1931 to complete his postgraduate work. He returned to Koppers in 1934 as assistant technical director of its tar and chemical division and has been associated with the Koppers research department since 1940.

Trade Briefs

Frederick W. Holshuber has been named controller of the Cerro de Pasco Corporation.

William E. Ruder, manager of the metallurgy research department of the General Electric Research Laboratory, Schenectady, N. Y., has retired after more than forty-four years of service.

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Chemicals and drugs: various, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 872, January 14; methanol, 9,312 one-pound bottles, bezalkonium chloride solution, 30,144 four-ounce bottles, invitation 865, January 14; tablets, methenamine, methyirosaniline chloride, iodoalphionic acid, propylthiouracil, invitation 863, January 14; tablets, ammonium chloride, acetylsalicylic acid, atropine sulphate, and injections, calcium gluconate, aminophylline, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-42, January 15; glacial acetic acid, aminoacetic acid, potassium phosphate monobasic and dibasic, invitation A-43, January 21; various, A-44, January 22.

Cornstarch, 34,752 pounds, Quartermaster Depot, Chicago, invitation 785, January 22.

Ferric ammonium oxalate, 3,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 126, January 21.

Fungicide, unspecified, 3,000 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York 3, invitation 853, January 9.

Isopropyl alcohol, 90 drums, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-42, January 15.

Mercaptobenzothiazole, 78,579 pounds, New York Chemical Procurement District, 180 Varick Street, N.Y.C., invitation 33, January 21.

Monocalcium phosphate, 200 tons, Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York 3, invitation 853, January 9.

Naphthalene, 6,000 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York 3, invitation 853, January 9.

Paint and allied products: paint, various, approx. 4,500 gallons, Federal Supply Service, New York 13, invitation NY-2B-35186, January 21; paint, floor, 2,100 gallons, enamel, 500 gallons, invitation NY-2B-35128, January 21; enamel, 492 gallons, rubber base paint, 1,020 gallons, invitation NY-2B-35105, January 15.

Parabenzyloxyphenol, 47,152 pounds, New York Chemical Procurement District, 180 Varick Street, N.Y.C., invitation 33, January 21.

Pigments, including lithopone and titanium dioxide, New York Chemical Procurement District, 180 Varick Street, N.Y.C., invitation 33, January 21.

Soda ash, powder, 200,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 78, January 21.

Sodium hydroxide, 10,000 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York 3, invitation 853, January 9.

Sodium trichlorphenate, 15,000 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York 3, invitation 853, January 9.

Soft soap, medical, 1,900 drums, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-43, January 21.

Stearic acid, 78,579 pounds, New York Chemical Procurement District, 180 Varick Street, N.Y.C., invitation 33, January 21.

Zinc carbonate, 10,000 pounds, Dallas Chemical Procurement District, 1114 Commerce Street, Dallas 2, Texas, invitation 18, January 10.

Glass Container Shipments: Oct.

Total shipments of narrow-neck containers in gross during October were $5,667,277, as compared with 6,343,332 in September, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,026,825 in October, compared with 998,000 in September; chemicals, 694,156 in October, against 628,943 in September, and toiletries, 504,024 in October, versus 437,815 in September.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during October were 3,281,049, as compared with 3,053,619 in September. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 334,778 in October, compared with 239,857 in September; chemicals, 88,033 in October, against 88,408 in September, and toiletries, 119,387 in October, versus 106,532 in September.

Pittsburgh Plate to Buy Plant in Shelbyville, Ind.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced plans to purchase a three-year old factory at Shelbyville, Ind., as a manufacturing facility for its new fiber glass division. According to Richard B. Tucker, executive vice-president, the plant is a 147,000 square feet, one-story structure formerly owned and operated by the National Farm Machinery Cooperative, Inc.

Two types of fiber glass, strand fiber and superfine fiber, will be manufactured at the Shelbyville plant, Mr. Tucker stated. Superfine fiber glass has three principal uses in insulation, sound absorption and flotation. Strand fibers are used in the form of yarn as electrical insulation of wires for motors.

Dr. Brenner New NBS Electrodeposition Chief

Dr. Abner Brenner has been appointed chief of the electrodeposition section of the National Bureau of Standards, succeeding Dr. William Blum, who has announced his retirement after forty-two years of service. The electrodeposition section is responsible for NBC research on the nature of electroplating and the electrodeposition process, including properties of electrolytic solutions and deposits, and precise determination of the thickness of eletroplated coatings.

Dr. Brenner has been engaged in electrodeposition research at the NBS since 1930, except for two years spent in NBS laboratories in California. He has conducted extensive investigations of alloy deposition, especially tungsten and molybdenum with iron, nickel and cobalt, and on the nature of cathodic films.

Dr. Blum has been responsible for NBS research and development in the field of electrochemistry since 1929. He came to the NBS in 1909 and has done research in electrodeposition, including electroplating, electrotyping, and electroforming. He has also contributed to the field of analytical chemistry.

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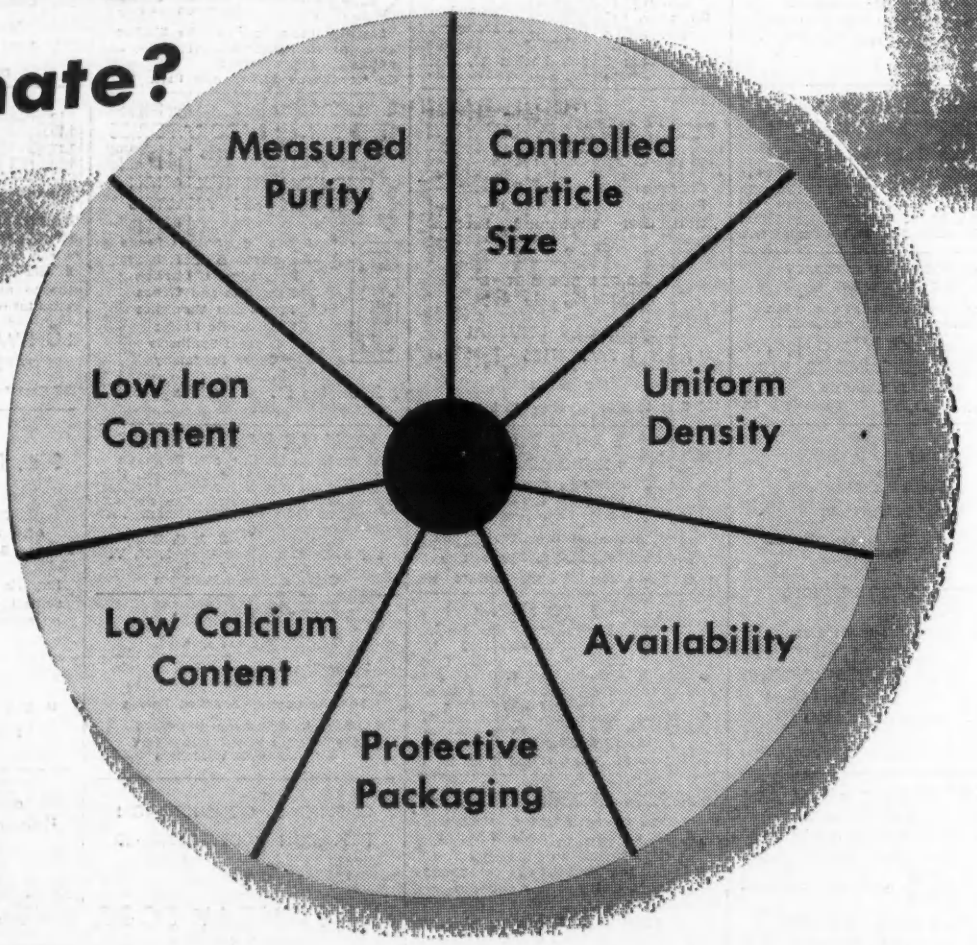

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Following one fermentation alcohol producer's reduction in his price schedule for contract alcohol late in the preceding week, fermentation and some synthetic producers brought their schedules on spot alcohol down, based on a 15 cent reduction on pure alcohol. Quotations on all grades of specially denatured and completely denatured alcohols were similarly dropped based on the reduced price of the pure. Ester solvents were also reduced in a move to compete successfully with the synthetic material which had heretofore enjoyed a decided advantage over the fermentation material by virtue of substantially lower quotations.

Amyl acetate was reduced by one producer 10 cents per pound, in tankcars, thus bringing his schedule 1½ cents per pound under that for the synthetically produced acetate. Synthetic amyl acetate remained at its former price level. Fermentation butyl alcohol and acetate were dropped 9¾ cents per pound by one producer, thus bringing his schedule in line with that of synthetic butyl solvents. Fermentation ethyl acetate, 85 percent grade, was reduced 5 cents per pound by one producer, bringing this material in line with synthetic ethyl acetate.

Reflecting increased costs of raw materials, the tartrates were advanced this week by the last producer to stay at a lower price schedule. Tartaric acid was upped 6 cents per pound, cream of tartar 5 cents, Rochelle salts 4 cents per pound and tartar emetic, 3 cents per pound, by one maker. Pentaerythritol was reduced 1 cent per pound, in carlots as a result of expended production facilities. In the commodity market, cocoa butter was reduced 4 cents per pound, reflecting the weakening market in cocoa beans.

Hexamethylenetetramine has recently been reduced .8 cent per pound in bag carlots and .6 cent per pound in drum carlots with producers currently quoting at similar prices. Demand for this material continued quite strong and supplies were reportedly tight. Increased consumption by the armed forces was in the offing according to observers with supplies expected to continue short for some time. Recurrent cold waves across the nation were expected to accentuate the demand for more synthetic methanol, according to some sources. Supplies were generally reported to be tight and predictions for the coming year foresaw consumers plagued by a continuing tight supply situation, particularly with formaldehyde consumption on the upsurge.

Alcohol—The price break in the alcohol market resulting from the offering of contracts based on pure 75c. per gallon, as reported in the previous issue of OPD, became industry-wide last week on a spot basis. With alcohol in abundant supply, the market was sufficiently competitive to bring about rapid reductions in price schedules to meet the lowest offerings in the field.

Tankcar quotations by major producers on the alcohols listed in OPD, settled by the week-end at 75c. per gallon for pure on a tax free basis. CDA's were likewise priced at 75c. Specially denatured formulas in tankcars were listed as folliws:—SD-1, 76c. per gallon, 2-B 76c., 3-A 74c., 23-A 74½c., 23-H 75c., 29 76½c., 30 72½c., 35-A 77½c., 40 76½c., and proprietary solvent at 76c. These prices were on the usual delivered basis East of the Rocky mountains. The usual drum carlot and less carlot differentials prevailed, as did also the carlot and less carlot variations and differentials for West Coast markets.

Early in the week, as different manufacturers calculated their denaturing costs on the various formulas, there were fractional price variations on some of the large volume formulas, but as price schedules and quotations became known in the trade, these differences disappeared, and the market emerged from the confusion at the levels quoted above. The general rule appeared to be, in accordance with the highly competitive nature of the current market, to meet whatever lowest price was offered in the market.

However, while this price break tends to put a temporary squeeze on fermentation producers, a situation felt in most quarters to likely throw them in the red based on current molasses and inventory costs, the feeling was generally held that overall the situation was not too bad. Synthetic producers can make money at the present schedule, some synthetic production never having been priced in excess of a denatured per gallon price based on pure at 55c. Over 65 percent of domestic production is synthetic.

In the present price situation several factors stand out as being worthy of note. First, there was need of a price reduction in the face of the several past months of slow business volume and heavy inventory, in order to open up end uses and markets for alcohol which the former high cost had shut out, and thus lost to competitive materials. Secondly, the speed with which all producers followed the price level initiated the previous week by one producer, indicated that as has always happened in abundant alcohol markets before, any price quoted even fractionally lower than the market will promptly be met, and therefore no one producer has much chance of gaining customers by further price cutting. Thirdly, since the price drop was not initiated by a 100 percent fermentation seller, and since fermentation costs are high and the new crop molasses price uncertain, it was felt in most quarters that the new price schedule was likely to remain in the weeks immediately ahead at about where it settled last week.

For several weeks yet, the molasses price structure could not be more than guessed at, so far as new crop material was concerned. However, it was known that the Cuban crop was expected to be substantial, and that there was a significant carry over from last year. What has just happened to the American alcohol market might have some influence in the direction of lower molasses prices for the new crop. Another factor not to be overlooked was that feed demands might decline somewhat because of the lowering of feed requirements through the use of feeds fortified with hormones, antibiotics, vitamins and amino acids.

The first shipment of industrial alcohol from the Dominican Republic arrived in New York last week. This shipment was the first material received from a new government owned Dominican factory, a five year concession on alcohol distillation having been granted to an American alcohol firm. It was said that this involved a potential total of some expected 70,000,000 gallons of alcohol.

Amyl Acetate—A producer of fermentation amyl acetate reduced his quotations sharply bringing his price schedule below that of the synthetic material. The current quotations for amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, ranged from 18c. to 29c. per pound, in tanks, on a delivered basis. Drum carlots were quoted from 19¾c. to 30¾c. per pound with less than carlots, from 20¾c. to 31¾c. per pound.

Butyl Solvents—A producer of fermentation butyl alcohol and butyl acetate reduced prices sharply last week, bringing his quotations in line with the synthetic product. This applied to all quantity brackets and brought quotations on both the alcohol and the acetate to 18¼c. per pound on tankcars, 20c. in drum carlots, and 21c. in less than drum carlot quantities. Meanwhile, another fermentation producer dropped prices in the acetate to 25¾c. per pound in tankcars, 27½c. in drum carlots, and 28½c. in less than carlot drum shipments, but held the alcohol at former levels. Most other fermentation producers adopted a policy of giving the market and prices further study before making any change.

Castor Oil—Activity in this market was dull in conformity with the trend of recent months. Trading was almost nil and quotations were largely nominal at $280 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil.

The Department of Agriculture has announced export allocations of 100,000 pounds of commercial and sulfonated castor oil for the first quarter of 1952. These quantities are the same as were allocated

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acid, tartaric, 6c. per lb.
Cream of tartar, 5c. per lb.
Rochelle salts, 4c. per lb.
Tartar emetic, 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Alcohol, industrial, 15c. per gal.
butyl, 9¾c. per lb.
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 10c. per lb.
Butyl acetate, fermentation, 9¾c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 4c. per lb.
Ethyl acetate, fermentation, 5c. per lb.
Pentaerythritol, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 5, 1951
261.0	260.5	260.4	255.8	270.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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in the last quarter of 1951. The department also stated that, as in the fourth quarter of last year, there would be no quantitative limitation on exports of medicinal castor oil. Individual export licenses will still be required for this oil, and applications will continue to be screened to prevent shipment of unreasonable quantities.

Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia totaled 2,037,150 pounds compared to the 919,750 pounds brought in during the corresponding week in 1951. Total imports of oil aggregated 1,582,000 pounds during the week ended January 3 compared to 500,000 pounds in the corresponding period last year.

Cocoa Butter—Demand for this material was still at levels below this time last year. The Fall and Winter months are traditionally the best times of the year with regard to consumption of cocoa butter. Consumer requirements, however, apparently are smaller than previous years and were reflective of the general slack in consumer lines.

The price of cocoa butter was reduced 4c. per pound last week, bringing the quotation down to 61c. per pound.

Cream of Tartar—As a result of the increased cost of raw materials, domestic producers have raised their price schedules for this material 5c. per pound. The new schedule for this salt ran as follows:—Granular or powdered material, 5,000 pounds, one shipment, was quoted at 39½c. per pound with smaller lots ranging from 40c. to 41c. per pound.

The demand for imported cream of tartar has shown a definite pickup since quotations had previously fallen several cents below the former lower price of the domestically produced salt. At last reports, quotations for the imported were up 4c. to 5c. per pound and ranged from 34½c. to 35c. per pound, duty paid.

Ethyl Acetate—Fermentation material was reduced in price last week to meet the competitive price which has long existed on synthetic produced acetate. Under the new price schedule, for example, 85 percent material was dropped to 13c. per pound in tankcars, 14¾c. in drum carlots, and 15¾c. in less than carlot drum quantities. As of the week-end, this fermentation price schedule had not been met by all producers, but action in this direction was felt to be imminent.

Hexamethlyenetetramine—Producers of this chemical recently reduced their quotations, resulting in one uniform schedule. The price for the technical material, in bags, in lots of more than 1000 pounds was 23.2c. per pound with less than 1000 pound lots at 1c. per pound higher.

In fiber drums, on the same quantity basis, hexamethlyenetetramine was quoted at 23.9c. in lots of 1000 pounds or more and 24.9c. per pound in lots of less than 1000 pounds.

Demand for this material continued to exceed supplies and the anticipated reactivation of facilities for the production of hexamethylenetetramine for military purposes was an indication of the growing consumption of this material.

Methanol—Recent cold waves across the nation have served to spur a renewed de-

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mand for more methanol for consumption as antifreeze. Stocks have been built up following earlier strong demand and some observers expected that not too much difficulty would be encountered in supplying consumer requirements, initially, at least. Some producers, however, reported a tight supply position in methanol and the general consensus was that the situation would not improve significantly for some time. Expanded usage by the armed forces was anticipated and continued expansion of the air arm with the concomitant increase in the consumption of jet and high octane fuel mixtures was expected to increase methanol usage.

Quotations for methanol in zone 1 ranged from 32c. to 34c. per gallon, while in zone 2, the range was 3½c. per gallon higher.

Molasses—Demand for cane blackstrap continued good on the West coast and in the Gulf area while on the East coast, it was moderate. The New Orleans price for blackstrap was 29½c. per gallon. Supplies of cane blackstrap were adequate at all points with the exception of Savannah, where the supply was limited.

The demand for beet molasses was moderate with supplies remaining adequate. Quotations ranged from 24½c. in Washington and California to 31.6c. per gallon in Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, and the Dakotas.

Supplies of citrus molasses remained very limited due to a sustained heavy demand and limited production. Florida producers have as yet this year to go into more substantial production of citrus molasses. Quotations on citrus molasses ranged from 14.3c. to 17.7c. per gallon, depending upon location in Florida.

Paraformaldehyde—Demand for this material was from fair to good with some producers reporting a better inquiry than others. Price quotations in the market have been stabilized at the same levels by all producers of the USP grade. This material was quoted at 19.8c. per pound, in fiber drums, for all quantities from 1000 pounds up with less than 1000 pound lots at 1c. per pound higher.

Pentaerythritol—Demand for pentaerythritol continued at peak levels. Consumption has steadily increased from established sources and more diversified fields of consumption were becoming evident. Supplies were still tight despite expansion of manufacturing capacity. Predictions for the immediate future at least, were for a continued shortage of this material. Increased demand from defense industries was anticipated due to increased production for the military in the coming year.

The price of this material has been reduced 1c. per pound. The new schedule for the technical grade was 33c. per pound in carlots at the works. Less than carlot quotations ranged from 34c. to 36c. per pound on the same basis.

Rochelle Salts—In line with the increase in tartrate prices, this material was similarly boosted 4c. per pound by producers who had become squeezed by rising costs of raw materials. The new schedule for this USP material in 5,000 pound shipments was quoted at 37½c. per pound. Smaller lots were quoted at a range from 38c. to 43c. per pound.

Tartaric Acid—Producers of this acid have advanced their price schedules 6c. per pound across the board due to the increased cost of imported argols from which the tartrates are manufactured. The new schedule for USP acid was as follows:—In various fiber drums, 10,000 pounds, one shipment, 45½c. per pound; smaller lots were quoted at 46c. per pound. In 100 pound drums, quotations were 1c. per pound higher than in 250 pound drums.

Demand for imported tartaric was up noticeably due to decidedly lower prices which were currently being quoted from 40c. to 42c. per pound, duty paid.

Cailler Company Appoints Wotherspoon Sales Manager

Robert Wotherspoon has joined Arthur G. Cailler Company, 17 East 42nd street, New York, as sales manager. Mr. Wotherspoon was associated for more than thirty years with Orbis Products Corporation, New York, where he was assistant treasurer, plant manager, and handled sales development. Cailler is a broker and agent in the essential oils and fine chemicals fields.

McLaughlin Heads Zonite Products

Harris M. McLaughlin has been elected president of the Zonite Products Corporation. He formerly was vice-president of the California Bank of Los Angeles. Prior to that he had been president of Chicopee Mills, Inc., a Johnson & Johnson subsidiary.

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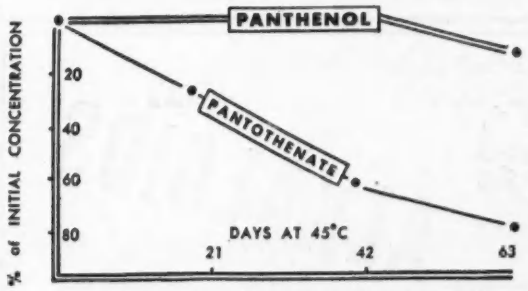

A comparison of the relative stability of panthenol and a pantothenate in a liquid multivitamin preparation at pH4. Data from Rubin; J. Am. Pharma. Assn. (Sci. Ed.) XXXVII, 12, 1948.

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(1) Rubin, et. al.; Journal of Nutrition, 35: 499, 1948

(2) Rubin, et. al.; Federation Proceedings, 8: 1, 1949 (J. Nutrition, 40: 265, 1950)

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Chlorophyll, Inc., Formed In Neodesha; Small Pres.

A new organization to extract and market chlorophyll, xanthophyll, carotene, phytol and related products, and develop extractions of other chemicals from agricultural sources has been formed, W. J. Small, long associated with the alfalfa dehydrating and milling industry, has announced.

Mr. Small, president and a director of the newly-organized Chlorophyll, Inc., has announced that the company's operations will be based in Neodesha, Kan., where a plant is now being completed. According to the company, the plant, which is expected to start production early this year, will have the largest capacity in the chlorophyll industry when it is in full scale operation. Charles Bowman & Co., New York, will be selling agent for Chlorophyll, Inc.

Mr. Small is executive head of the W. J. Small Company, division of Archer-Daniels-Midland, which last fall bought the W. J. Small Company, the world's largst alfalfa dehydrating operation. Mr. Small is also a director of the Midwestern Research Institute and active in the American Dehydrators Institute, of which he is past-president.

In charge of the Neodesha plant and laboratories is Harry N. White, vice-president and general manager of Chlorophyll, Inc., and, for the last five years sales manager of Charles Bowman Co. Robert Bond, technical director of the Neodesha operation, has for eleven years served as senior research and development chemist with Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

Directors of Chlorophyll, Inc., include Henry Stanton, board chairman and O'Neill Ryan, Jr. Mr. Stanton is head of the western operation of J. Walter Thompson and chairman of the board of Rystan Company, Inc., of which Mr. Ryan is president. Charles Bowman, who will also serve on the board, is president of Charles Bowman & Co. and Bowman Food Products. Leroy Bradfield is a director and secretary-treasurer of the corporation, and will handle all its legal matters.

Aries Opens Tokyo Office

R. S. Aries & Associates, New York, has announced the opening of a branch office in Japan. H. F. Alber, chemical engineer, consultant to the Japanese government and formerly with the American Occupation Forces, has been named to head the office located at 19 Shin-Sakurada-Cho, Shiba Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan. Teizo Shiohara, formerly head of the Japanese Drug Manufacturers Association, is also a member of the Tokyo office.

Schwarz Introduces New Products, Reduces Prices

Six new products and drastic price cuts on fifteen previously available products are features of the new list of fine chemicals offered by Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., New York. The Schwarz list now includes sixty-eight items, of which the following are new:—Chromatographically pure adenosine triphosphate, sodium; cocarboxylase; cytidine sulphate; cytosine; N-ethyl-maleimide (commercially available for the first time); and uridylic acid.

As of January 1, price reductions went into effect on chromatographically pure barium adenosine triphosphate and diphosphate; adenosine triphosphate (free acid and sodium salt); cozymase (65 percent and 85 percent purity grades); cytidylic acid; hypoxanthine; barium inosinate; malononitrile; 6-methylthiouracil; nucleic acid and sodium nucleate; dextro-ribose; and uridine.

Copies of the new price list may be obtained from Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., 202 East 44th street, New York 17.

Trade Briefs

Carl S. Hallauer has been elected executive vice-president of Bausch & Lomb Optical Company.

Zenith Laboratories, Inc., Great Neck, L. I., has purchased International Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Inc.

Dr. Robert T. Conner, director of the research and development laboratories of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, has been elected a Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences.

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Monsanto Selects Three For Management Courses

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced the selection of three executives to attend advanced management courses as part of the company's program for developing key employes. David L. Eynon, jr., and James R. Turnbull have been granted leaves of absence to attend the advanced management program at Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration. Herbert F. Weaver has been granted a leave to attend the University of Pittsburgh's course in management problems for executives.

Mr. Eynon, assistant general manager of the organic chemicals division, and Mr. Turnbull, general manager of sales for the company's plastics division, will enroll in the twenty-first session of the thirteen-week program which begins February 27. Mr. Weaver, who is production manager of the company's phosphate division, will attend the eighth session of the eight-week course beginning March 10.

Sterling Names Zitzmann

Appointment of Robert H. Zitzmann as director of industrial relations of Sterling Drug, Inc., has been announced by Dr. J. Mark Hiebert, executive vice-president. His headquarters, effective January 1, will be at Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., Rensselaer, N. Y., the company's largest manufacturing plant and major pharmaceutical subsidiary.

Snell Co. Elects Moore

Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, has elected Richard L. Moore assistant treasurer. Mr. Moore joined the organization in 1948 as assistant to the president. In addition to his new duties he will continue in his post as director of personnel and public relations.

Newcomb Memorial Awards Set

Three Edwin Leigh Newcomb Memorial Awards in Pharmacognosy, of $250 each, will be awarded on a selective basis for meritorious papers and essays in that field, the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education announced last week. One award may be made annually in each of the following eligible groups on a selective basis from essays or published papers submitted by:—

1. Undergraduate students in accredited colleges of pharmacy.
2. Graduate students in accredited colleges of pharmacy.
3. Teachers, research workers and industrial scientists.

National Vitamin Foundation Makes 11 Research Grants

Eleven new grants for research in vitamins and nutrition have been announced by Dr. E. Gifford Upjohn, president of the National Vitamin Foundation, as part of an expanded research program designed to improve methods for the cure and prevention of disease wherever nutrition or nutritives may play an important role. The new grants, which became effective January 1, amounted to $109,700, bringing to $533,893 the total appropriated for research purposes by the foundation since its incorporation in February, 1946.

"Naturally the Foundation is most interested in research relating to the biological functions of the vitamins," explained Dr. Upjohn. "Satisfactory research on vitamins, however, cannot be carried out without adequate investigation of other nutritional substances and relationships, and other elements which affect or are affected by vitamin metabolism."

Borden Names Dr. Howard Division Research Director

Appointment of Dr. Hartley W. Howard as director of research for the Borden Company's special products division has been announced by Charles F. Kieser, Borden vice-president who is in charge of the division. Dr. Howard succeeds Dr. F. H. Clickner, who recently left the company to open his own offices as a consultant in nutrition and animal feeds.

Formerly assistant professor of chemistry at Georgetown University, Dr. Howard joined Borden in 1945 as a research chemist for the prescription products division. In 1946 he was transferred to the special products division as coordinator of protein research and was appointed technical director of the division January, 1950.

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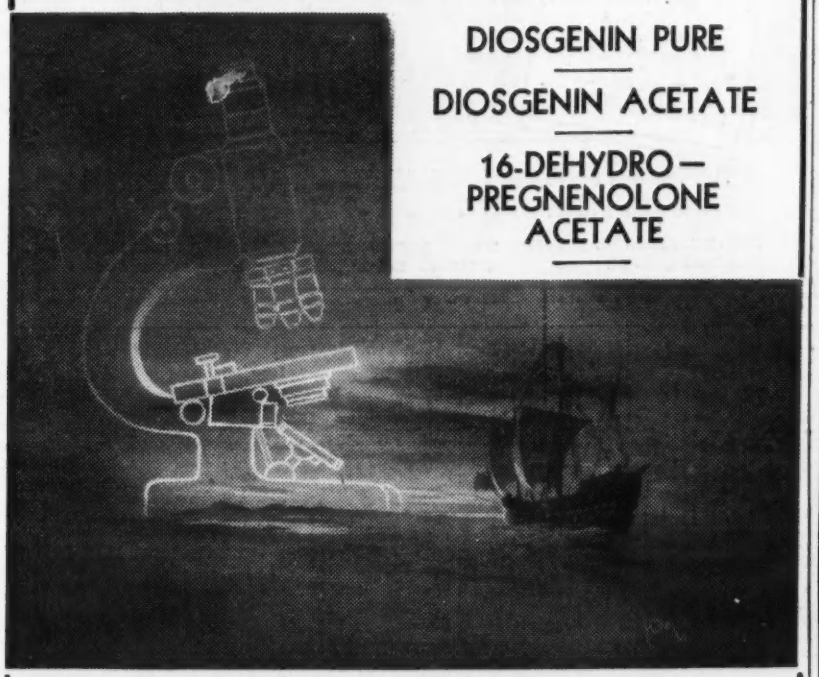

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Calco Institutes Speed-up In Drug Deliveries System

Deliveries to drug manufacturers throughout the United States are now being made on a stepped-up twenty-four hour shipment basis by the pharmaceutical department of American Cyanamid Company's Calco Chemical Division.

Dr. Carle M. Bigelow, the department's director, said the delivery speed-up stems directly from Cyanamid's nation-wide program of consolidating office and warehouse facilities in major cities in this country and Canada. The program is designed to improve sales and distribution services to customers and to lower administrative costs by bringing under one staff, under one roof, the various functions performed at numerous locations in those areas.

J.T. Baker Names Two Philadelphia Sales Agents

Two new sales representatives recently were assigned to the Philadelphia marketing area of the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., it has been announced by Ralph A. Clark, vice-president in charge of sales. William H. Norton, with the company since October 1950, will represent the company's laboratory chemical division. Newell S. Rand joined Baker last month from Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., where he was a member of the sales staff for about three years. Mr. Rand will represent Baker's fine chemical division.

Merck Subsidiary Appoints

John M. Wynn, treasurer of Merck & Co., Ltd., Montreal, has been appointed vice-president and treasurer of the firm. Mr. Wynn joined the Merck organization on January 1, 1947. The Montreal concern is a subsidiary of Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.

United Distillers Receives First Alcohol from Dominican Republic

The Yonkers, N. Y., plant of United Distillers of America last week received the first cargo of industrial alcohol ever imported from the Dominican Republic. The shipment, which arrived on the Otco Bayway, was the first of 70,000,000 gallons being produced in the Dominican Republic by United Distillers for use in this country. The Dominican government has granted the American company a five-year concession to distill the alcohol at a government-owned plant in that country.

ADACIOM Meets Jan. 9

The Associated Drug and Chemical Industries of Missouri will hold its first regular luncheon meeting of 1952 January 9 at the Lennox hotel, St. Louis, Mo. Guest speaker will be Reverend Father Thomas M. Knapp, former chancellor of St. Louis University, who will talk on "A Little Health, a Little Wealth, a Little Home and Freedom."

Parke, Davis Lab Ready

The new laboratory of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, specifically designed to handle the special problems of new drug development, was expected to be completed late last week. The new laboratory, cost of which runs into six figures, will house the greater part of the products development department.

NYQ Moves Offices

The New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., has moved its executive offices to 50 Church street, New York 7. The new telephone number is WHitehall 3-6262.

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Sharp & Dohme Appoints Farthing Sales Supervisor

William P. Farthing has been named a sales supervisor in the Baltimore, Md., sales district of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia. Mr. Farthing, who will serve in the Richmond, Va., area of the district, will fill the position recently held by A. V. Ohlendorf, who has been made sales supervisor in the Baltimore area of the district. From 1935-1948, he worked for the Lenoir Drug Company, Lenoir, N. C. In March, 1948, he was employed by Sharp & Dohme as a salesman and has been with that company up to the present time.

Ciba Appoints Strauss

Appointment of Dr. William T. Strauss as medical advisor to the advertising division has been announced by Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J. Dr. Strauss was medical director of Chilcott Laboratories before joining Ciba. He was in private practice for several years before joining Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., in 1941 as liaison agent between the medical and advertising positions. He was appointed medical director of Chilcott Laboratories in April, 1950.

Soap Makers Outline

—Continued from page 7

mittee of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Simultaneous meetings of the glycerine and fatty acid divisions of the industrial soap division will be held during the afternoon. At the first A. W. Shubert will preside and there will be the following addresses:—"Ion Exchange Glycerine Refining," by A. C. Reents, of Illinois Water Treatment Company; "How Fatty Acids Are Serving National Security," by R. F. Brown, vice-president of Emery Industries; "Where Glycerine Stands in Today's Economy," by E. S. Pattison, Association division manager; "Progress in Standards for Crude Glycerine," by W. A. Peterson, of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company; "Glycerine Research Program," by C. S. Miner, jr., of Miner Laboratories, and "The Why and How of Glycerine Advertising," by H. H. Besuden, of Procter & Gamble Company, and J. C. Snape, vice-president of G. M. Basford Company.

Industrial Soap Meeting

The industrial soap division meeting will be presided over by George Perkins. M. Fleischer, of the Department of the Navy, will speak on "Government Research Requirements and Specifications on Soap and Synthetic Detergents," and P. J. Wood, of Royce Chemical Company, will speak on "Processing and Laundering New Fibers and Textiles."

The January 23 session will open with George A. Wrisley, vice-president of Allen B. Wrisley Company, presiding. Lawrence Flett, of National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, will speak on "An Appraisal of Synthetic Detergent Development," and William Werner, public relations director of Procter & Gamble, will speak on "Activities in Cleanliness Promotion." This will be followed by discussions on "Fats and Oils Raw Material Outlook for 1952." Participants will be G. F. Geissler, administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture; Kenneth H. Klipstein, assistant administrator of the National Production Authority, in charge of the chemicals, rubber and forest products branch, and E. F. Phelps, jr., assistant director of price operations of the Office of Price Stabilization.

Business Meeting

E. W. Wilson, vice-president of Armour, will preside at the luncheon which will follow and at which Elmo Roper, public opinion authority, will speak on "Mirrored Reflections of Public Opinion." After this the annual business meeting will be held and directors elected for the coming year.

The afternoon session will consist of a board of directors meeting and a meeting of the specialty soap division. A. G. Peck will preside at the latter, and there will be addresses on "Coconut Oil Processing Tax," by John B. Gordon, of Bureau of Raw Materials, and "New Applications of Radioactive Materials," by Dr. Paul C. Aebersold, chief of the isotopes division of the Atomic Energy Commission. The anniversary banquet will be held in the evening with the guest speaker Robert A. Vogeler, the American businessman who spent seventeen months in prison behind the Iron Curtain.

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Imports at United States Ports

New York

ALOE—15 cs, S B Penick & Co, Port Elizabeth
ALMISELILLO—10 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Puna
ALUMINUM SULPHATE—500 bgs, Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Antwerp
AMBER—1 dm, Kline & Co, Cristobal
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE—34 bbls, H Sundheimer, Bremen
35 cks, Interstate Chemical Co, Bremen
CARBONATE—25 cs, Glasgow
PERSULPHATE—88 dms, Berkshire Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
ANILIN DYES—23 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
2 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Hamburg
ANISE SEED—1,102 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hamburg
ANTIMONY ORE—115 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Callao
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, Brown Bros., Port Sudan
250 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co., Port Sudan
276 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
ARSENIC—63 dms, Belmont Smelting & Refining Works, Gothenburg
BEESWAX—18 bgs, General Import Distributors, Havana
17 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Callao
349 pkgs, Alexandria
181 bgs, Alexandria
BENTONITE—445 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Naples
BERYL ORE—375 bgs, Wm H Muller, Rio de Janeiro
2,056 bgs, Metallo Chemical Corp, Rio de Janeiro
124 bgs, Watson Geach, Capetown
BETANAPHTHOL—31 dms, General Aniline Works, Antwerp
BILE, OX—2 dms, Bernard Fryer Co, Rotterdam
BISMUTH—113 cs, Cerro De Pasco, Callao
BONE BLACK—2,000 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Alexandria
BONES—19 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Montevideo
BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
150 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—10 kgs, European Chemical Co, London
CARAWAYSEED—150 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
200 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Wagner Bros Feed Co, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—112 bgs, David Levin, Salvador Bahia
CASEIN—400 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Melbourne
10 bgs, Rochester Button Co, Sydney
750 bgs, American British Supply Co, Rotterdam
550 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Gothenburg
CASSIA—89 bls, Dodge & Olcott, Tandjong Priok
CASTOR BEANS—2,182 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
570 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bahia
373 bgs, Grace National Bank, Bahia
3,315 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Paranagua
1,563 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manta
700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Manta
3,358 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador Bahia
863 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Sourabaya
625 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Bahia
OIL—155 dms, Brown Oil & Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
200 tons, Santos
200 tons, Amertrade Inc, Santos
CELERY SEED—172 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
85 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Bombay
60 bgs, W Martin, Marseilles
13 bgs, N Van Loan, Marseilles
55 bgs, P H Petry, Marseilles
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—6,200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
1,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
CHILLIES—107 bgs, J H Schroeder, Mombasa
CINNAMON, BARK OIL—1 cs, Felton Chemical Co, Colombo
LEAF OIL—5 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Colombo
5 dms, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Colombo
QUILLS—100 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Colombo
100 bls, Volkark Bros, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—62 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
13 dms, A Maschmeijer, Keelung
4 dms, American Far Eastern Syndicate, Keelung
15 dms, Sembodja Corp, Keelung
25 dms, East Asiatic Co, Keelung
21 dms, Nordu Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Puerto Cortes
18 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Cortes
17 dms, Ungerer & Co, Colombo
11 dms, Colombo
COALTAR DYES—11 dms, A Hoffman & Co, Bombay
2 dms, National Carloading Corp, Kobe
COCHINEAL—33 bgs, F Marto & Co, London
COD OIL—40 dms, Bowring & Co, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—150 dms, Whitmoyer Laboratories, St Johns
COHUNENUT OIL—60 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Puerto Cortes
COLUMBITE ORE—200 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Lagos
1,120 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Lagos
102 bgs, Watson Geach, Lagos
COPAL GUM—63 bgs, O G Innes, Manila
COPRA—530 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Jolo
CORIANDER SEED—2,571 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bbls, Marks & Coyle, Gothenburg
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Glasgow
DAMMAR GUM—32 bgs, O G Innes, Singapore
70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
DOGWOOD BARK—46 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
ELEMI GUM—55 cs, O G Innes, Manila
FENNEL SEED—571 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Whitmoyer Laboratories, Halifax
16 dms, National City Bank, Keelung
3 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
2 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—2,257 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
1,800 bgs, Chase National Bank, Lisbon
FORMALDEHYDE — 342 dms, Continental Commodities Corp, Genoa
FUEL OIL—320,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
103,133 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Curacao
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
99,304 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
375,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GALL, OX—5 dms, Chase National Bank, Melbourne
3 dms, E S & A Bank, Melbourne
3 cks, Bank of New South Wales, Brisbane
3 dms, C Hollinshed Co, Montevideo
GELATIN—33 dms, B Young & Co, London
10 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GHATTI GUM—37 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
171 bgs, Intra Mar Shipping Co, Bombay
GINGER ROOT—36 crts, La Famosa Tropical Produce Co, Havana
30 crts, Tung Sang Co, Havana
16 crts, Mong Fong Wo Co, Havana
GLANDS—27 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
GLUE—300 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
GRAPHITE—1,450 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, London
HALIBUTLIVER OIL—10 dms, Whitmoyer Laboratories, Halifax
HYDROFLUORIC ACID—20 cks, Rotterdam
IODINE—60 kgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
KARAYA GUM—368 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Bombay
123 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Bombay
67 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
LAUREL LEAVES—80 bls, M J Golombeck, Izmir
62 bls, Levy & Levis, Izmir
LAVENDER OIL—1 dm, van Ameringen-Haebler, Marseille
LEMON OIL—200 qu cs, Ungerer & Co, Mesina
5 qu cs, George Lueders & Co, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—8 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Cochin
5 dms, Verona Chemical Co, Cochin
12 dms, Chas Pfizer & Co, Cochin
4 dms, Chevalier & O'Connor, Cochin
LIME OIL—24 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Port of Spain
LIVERMEAL—1,500 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Montevideo
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—200 bgs, Rotterdam
MANGROVE BARK—5 bgs, Inge & Co, Cristobal
MENTHOL—20 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
MERCURY CHLORIDE—155 cs, Chemicore Corp, Rotterdam
MILK SUGAR—1,000 bgs, C L Huisking, London
MOLASSES—5,779 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Barahona
1,970 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, San Pedro de Macoris
8,240 tons, Havre
MULLITE—4,505 bgs, Golwyne Chemical Corp, Mombasa
MUSTARD SEED—240 bgs, East India Trading Co, London
160 bgs, C Golden, London
128 bgs, Otto Gerdau, London
432 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, London
500 bgs, Plochman & Harrison, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
208 bgs, Landes & Balint, London
240 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, London
300 bgs, C Golden, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, R T French, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—396 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products Co, Rotterdam
4,285 bgs, Chematar Inc, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Standard International Corp, Kobe
NICKEL CATALYST—10 dms, B Swartz Co, Port of Spain
SULPHATE—18 cks, American Firstoline Corp, Hamburg
25 cs, Laroco Ltd, Rotterdam
OURICURY WAX—392 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Salvador Bahia
112 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Salvador Bahia
336 bgs, David Levin, Salvador Bahia
112 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Salvador Bahia
56 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Salvador Bahia
56 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Salvador Bahia
PALM OIL—980 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PAPAIN—49 cs, Whitehall Shipping Co, Mombasa
8 cs, W E Martin, Mombasa
14 cs, C L Huisking, Mombasa
7 cs, C L Huisking, Tanga
11 cs, C L Huisking, Colombo
PAPRIKA—400 bgs, Joseph Weinstein, Alicante
300 bgs, M A Porazzi, Alicante
25 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
400 bgs, Alicante
PARSLEY SEED—108 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI OIL—6 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Penang
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Imperial Commodities Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bombay
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Leghorn
460 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Cochin
240 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
50 bgs, M Rothschild, Cochin
154 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
PERU BALSAM—5 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Cristobal
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Cristobal
3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Cristobal
PETITGRAIN OIL—27 dms, W L Willner, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—145,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
87,684 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—3 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
290 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, Traders Commercial Corp, Rotterdam
550 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Rotterdam
500 bgs, C M Van Sillevolt, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Gdynia
340 bgs, Public National Bank & Trust Co, Gdynia
1,020 bgs, Chase National Bank, Gdynia
340 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
222 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
PSYLLIUM SEED—145 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Mombasa
125 bls, John Powell & Co, Mombasa
546 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—400 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
12,436 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
2,062 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—1,000 flks, Chase National Bank, Genoa
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
ROSEMARY LEAVES—6 bls, N Van Loan, Marseille
SAGE LEAVES—45 bls, M J Golombeck, Genoa
SASSAFRAS OIL—50 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
SEEDLAC—700 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
650 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
250 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
200 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—296 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Cristobal
250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cristobal
433 bgs, Halavah Candies, Cristobal
77 bgs, Louis Furth, Cristobal
100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Bombay
SHARK OIL—12 dms, Collet Week, Nibecker, Valparaiso
SHARKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Tranocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
50 dms, Interocean Chemicals & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
5 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
40 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Suhr & Bundleman, Calcutta
1,100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
150 bgs, Flora Lac Co, Calcutta
156 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
600 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
300 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
50 bgs, A Kramer & Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
SHELLAC—836 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
175 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
SKIPJACKLIVER OIL—10 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
SODIUM PERBORATE—60 bgs, Naples
SILICOFLUORIDE—100 bgs, Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Hamburg
SPERM OIL—50 dms, Glasgow
TALC—220 cs, M Kirschberger & Co, Leghorn
TARTARIC ACID—100 cks, Hanseatic Corp, Rotterdam
TEA FLUFF—700 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Colombo
WASTE—20 bgs, A M Goldstein, London
1,185 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Calcutta
THYME LEAVES—25 bls, Levy & Levis, Marseilles
TOLU BALSAM—25 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Barranquilla
6 cs, S B Penick & Co, Barranquilla
TRAGACANTH GUM—10 cs, Balfour Guthrie, London
TUNU GUM—271 cs, L A Dreyfus, Cristobal
TURMERIC ROOT—64 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
UREA—2,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Genoa
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—2,000 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—13 cs, George Lueders & Co, Tandjong Priok
16 cs, Otto Gerdau, Tandjong Priok
VEGETABLE WAX—55 bgs, J W Hansen Co, Rio de Janeiro
113 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
WATTLE BARK—180 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Mombasa
621 bgs, C Vermilye Co, Mombasa
551 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Tanga
531 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa
422 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Mombasa
WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES — 206 bgs, South American Minerals & Mdse Corp, Callao
ORE—150 bgs, Lisbon
WOOL GREASE—25 dms, Melbourne
YACCA GUM—747 bgs, Adelaide
ZINC CHLORIDE—36 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—11,580 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Brisbane

Baltimore

BONEMEAL—2,205 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
COTTON LINTERS—55 bls, Southern Waste Co, Rotterdam
DICYANDIAMIDE—615 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Gothenburg
FISHMEAL—4,355 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—1,000 tons, Chase National Bank, Calcutta
108 tons, C G Trading Co, Calcutta
2,527 tons, Ferro Metal Chemical Corp, Calcutta
1,010 tons, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Stratoni
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, W Scarlett & Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Baltimore Spice Co, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
POPPY SEED—400 bgs, W Scarlett & Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,711 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
8,228 bgs, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
SODIUM METAL—143 dms, National Carloading Corp, Genoa
577 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Antwerp
PYROPHOSPHATE ACID—4,211 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
SILICOFLUORIDE—250 bgs, Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co., Hamburg

Boston

BONEMEAL—2,353 bgs, Elbert & Co, Buenos Aires
BONES—1,418 bgs, Armour & Co, Montevideo
GLUE—300 bgs, D C Andrews, London
HOOFMEAL—885 bgs, Armour & Co, Montevideo
199 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Montevideo
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—8,139 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires

Los Angeles

ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,120 bgs, National Lead Co, Manchester
CARAWAY SEED—170 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Antwerp
COPRA, BULK—1,500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 long tons, Copra Oil & Meal Co, Hongkong Transport, Dumaquete
1,000 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Taraco
CAKE—13,440 bgs, Procter & Gamble Mfg Co, Manila
6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
2,240 bgs, Atkins Kroll Co, Manila
2,240 bgs, To order, Manila
MEAL—12,000 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
DAMMAR GUM—70 double bags, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Singapore
FISHLIVER OIL—75 dms, Universal Foreign Service Co, Yokohama
LEMON OIL—3 dms, W R Grace & Co, San Jose De Guatemala
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—75 cs, 25 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
PENICILLIN—20 ctns, Oceanic Commodities Co, Inc, Hongkong
PEPPER, MUNTOK—21 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Singapore
17 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
8 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Singapore
POLLACKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Inc, Yokohama
25 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Otaru
50 dms, H A Gogarty Inc, Otaru
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,732 bgs, The River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
100 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Otaru
70 dms, Alaska Fish Oil Extracters, Otaru
SHELLAC, SIAM—20 bgs, Luicle Goodwin Glick, Hongkong
SULPHATHIAZOLE TABLETS—10 dms, Oceanic Commodities Co, Kobe
TAPIOCA—50 bgs, Luicle Goodwin Glick, Hongkong
UREA—2,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, London
VITAMIN A—40 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Inc, Yokohama

Norfolk

LOCUSTBEAN GUM—50 bgs, Genoa
MUSTARD SEED—150 bgs, Southgate Foods, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—645 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Mombasa

Philadelphia

ANIMAL WAX—470 cs, Rohm & Hass, Oslo
ANTIMONY ORE—4,000 bgs, Watson Geach, Lourenco Marques
ASBESTOS FIBER—411 bgs, Durban
800 bgs, Commercial National Bank, Lourenco Marques
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Woodward Dickerson, Salvador
CHROME ORE—3,000 tons, Lavino Shipping Co, Masinloc
250 tons, Chase National Bank, Beirut
COD OIL—100 dms, Phila National Bank, Hoyangen
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, Glasgow
EARTH PAINT—1,143 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Larbaca
FERTILIZER—452 bgs, Credit Suisse, Casablanca
FISHMEAL—2,000 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Casablanca
683 bgs, Fox Corp, Chile
FLUORSPAR—6,107 tons, A Miller Co, Anites
GYPSUM—6,118 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MANGANESE ORE—150 tons, Chas Kurz Co, Oslo
PEATMOSS—1,375 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
600 bls, Keer Mauer, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—116,951 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
214,798 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
116,868 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
210,034 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
120,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
115,774 bbls, the Texas Co, Las Piedras
118,369 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
TAPIOCA FLOUR—952 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
3,533 bgs, Bank of New York, Itajai
ZIRCONIUM ORE—303 tons, L Samuels Co, Santos

San Francisco

BONEMEAL—739 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Rosario
CASSIA—100 bls, Wah Young Co, Hong Kong
CELERY SEED—84 bgs, Bombay
COPAL GUM—70 bgs, H W Peabody, Manila
14 bgs, O G Innes, Singapore
COPRA, CAKE—269 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
GINGER ROOT—10 cs, Yamate Trading Co, Shimizu
NUTMEGS—370 bgs, Barclays Bank, Port of Spain
PAPRIKA—30 bgs, I B Fauget, Barcelona
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—115,736 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Miri
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—150 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Antwerp
SAFFRON FLOWERS—2 cs, Monteverde & Parodi, Genoa
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—30 dms, American Trust Co, Antwerp

Syrup Standards Announced

US standards for grades of refiners' syrup were announced last week by the Department of Agriculture after consideration of the views submitted by interested parties. These views followed the issuance of a notice of proposed rule making which appeared in the *Federal Register* on June 15, 1951.

The standards provide for five grades of refiners' syrup, and the grade specifications are based on total solids content, total sugar, ash, and color. Minor changes have been made in solids content, total sugars, and ash specifications for some of the grades and names for two of the grades have been changed slightly.

Dow Organizes Subsidiaries

—*Continued from page 4*

treasurer and assistant secretary. Mr. Shoemaker and Mr. Ball are also directors of the subsidiaries, and all three will devote their full time to the new organizations.

Additional Directors

Additional directors are Donald Williams. Dow's director of sales, William A. Groening, jr., assistant general counsel of the parent company, and N. R. Crawford, president of Dow Chemical of Canada, Ltd. Mr. Williams was also named vice-president, and Mr. Groening, secretary, of the subsidiaries. Mr. Shoemaker said the firms would make their headquarters in Midland and that personnel of the present export sales department would help staff the new organizations.

Mr. Shoemaker has been Dow's eastern sales manager since 1943 and has been affiliated with the company since 1937 when he joined the sales staff of the company's New York office. He served in Midland as plastics sales manager from 1939 to 1942 when he returned to New York and was made eastern sales manager.

Mr. Ball has been manager of Dow's export department since 1941 and is a veteran Dow employee, having begun his career in the firm's sales department in 1930. Mr. Clulo is likewise a Dow veteran, having served for many years as assistant secretary and auditor of another Dow subsidiary, Cliffs Dow Chemical Company. In 1940 he was transferred to the parent company, where he was made an accounting department supervisor in charge of the general ledger and cost section.

Two Eastern Posts Discontinued

Coincident with the establishment of the two new Dow international subsidiaries, it was announced by Mr. Williams that positions of eastern sales manager and assistant eastern sales manager have been discontinued. Mr. Shoemaker relinquished the former post to head up the two new companies. Fred A. Koch, assistant eastern sales manager for the past eight years and a member of the Dow organization since 1919, has been assigned as special assistant to Donald K. Ballman, general sales manager.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 37

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island . . lb. .32 - —

Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome . . lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigments, bbls . . . . . lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l. . . . . lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. . . . . lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type bgs., c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works . . . . . lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .1025- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. . lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ .02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd . . . . . lb. .27 - —
basic, dlvd . . . . . lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls . . . . . lb. .19 - .20
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls . . . . . lb. .28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vrs . . . . oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works . . . lb. .35 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, works . . . . . lb. .40 - —

Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works, lb. .28½- —
NF VIII, dms . . . . . lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, rectified, powd., dms., lb. .26 - —
tech., rubbermakers' bgs., works, lb. .15½- .16½
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works . . 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 9.85 - —
solution 50% dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l. works . . . . . 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
NF, gran., dms . . . . . lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works . . . . . lb. .523 - .543
Dust, bbls., c.l., works . . . . . lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .24 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works . . . . . lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. . . . . lb. .22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars . . . . . lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls . . . . . lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis . . . . . lb. .19½- —
Naphthenate liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld. . lb. .23½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld . . . . lb. .28½- —
Oleate, tused, bbls . . . . . lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd . . lb. .176 - —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .186 - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd . . lb. .176 - —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .186 - —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd . . lb. .1815- —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .1915- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1835- —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .1935- —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1935- —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .2035- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1885- —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .1985- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd . . lb. .1985- —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .2085- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .2085- —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .2185- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms . . . . . lb. .42 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works . . . . . lb. .13 - .14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
ton lots . . . . . lb. .42 - —
less ton lots . . . . . lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld . 100 lbs. 6.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.45 - 8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld . 100 lbs. 9.95 -10.45
l.c.l., same basis . 100 lbs. 10.70 -11.20
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c. higher.
USP, gran., dms . . . . . lb. .26 - —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .253 - —
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Thionosulphonate, NF gran. bbls., dms lb. .33 - .34
powd. bbls . . . . . lb. .36 - .37
Undecylenate, dms . . . . . lb. 2.25 - —
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .1220- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. . . . . lb. .26 - .41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works lb. .26½- —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works lb. .30½- —
Hydride, cns., ex whse . . . . . lb. 12.00 - —
Nitrate, dms., ex whse . . . . . lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works . . . . . lb. .44½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .45 - .46
98½-99% white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works . . . . . lb. .59½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .60 - .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb. .35½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- .03¼
10 tons, works . . . . . lb. .03½- .04
5 tons, works . . . . . lb. .04 - —
1 ton or less, works . . . . . lb. .04¼- .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works . . . . . lb. .04½- —
5 tons, works . . . . . lb. .05¼- —
1 ton or less, works . . . . . lb. .05¾- .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works . . . . . lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works . . . . . lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works . . . . . lb. .13 - .17

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1. McCullagh, E. P., and Sirridge, W. T.: J. Clin. Endocrinol. 8: 1051 (1948).
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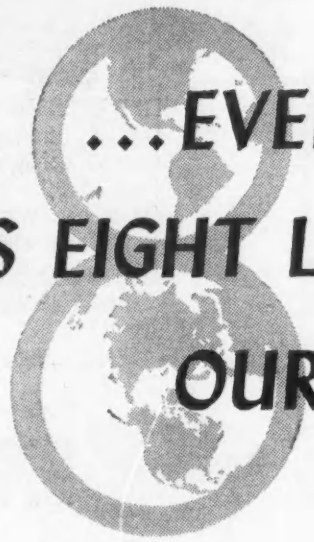

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The past week was so interlarded with pre-holiday and holiday periods that very few days were left for the serious business of selling botanicals at a profit. In fact, of the past fortnight, only eight full days were available for business; two of these, Saturdays, could hardly count as business days since commerce at the end of 1951 and the beginning of 1952 appeared to court holidaying more than "businessing." At least, it would take a top notch "busy" to find more than jobbing activity during the entire period. The market index adhered to 220.6.

Botanical drugs entered the pre-Spring period in better than steady price position. And in view of the opinion that some consumers' stocks could stand refurbishing and replenishing, there was also the opinion that sales during the first quarter of the new year should show at least a modest increase. Nothing in the primary markets anywhere suggested a weakening of replacement prices on most items and for that reason, the disposition of most local dealers was to hold the fort at present price levels and await with confidence the appearance of buyers in larger numbers and for greater quantities than had been the rule in the last quarter of 1951.

Aromatic botanicals had worked downward in price during the last six months of the old year—with conspicious exceptions that merely proved the general rule. The feeling was that this group of botanicals would continue to be subject to continuous price fluctuations without establishing many permanently lower price levels early in the new year. But competition was expected to remain exceptionally keen.

Balsams

Peru—The short business week brought about a further drop in spot quotations. Under competition, prices became $1.75 per pound minimum and the more favorable figure failed to stimulate buying substantially.

Tolu—Quotations weakened once more, although not in all directions. The market began the new year lower at $5.50 per pound although the range continued to touch $6.50 in one quarter. Conditions were quite competitive throughout the short period.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—A fair degree of strength ruled in this article at all points. So far as known, present holders of unsold firsthand stocks were not the least disposed to shade the open quotations in effect for some time past and for the most part it was expected that values would be well maintained during the first quarter of the new year.

Fringetree—Primary market holders had a tendency to strengthen their views on values for business in the immediate future. Locally, dealers did not expect much change in the demand which had been of jobbing size for some weeks.

Sassafras—Spring requirements of middlewestern consumers should develop in the not distant future. And it was said last week that consumers would find the market very easy. The quality of bark collected was very good last year but the collection in terms of quantity left considerable to be desired.

Beans

Tonka—Price activity had been relatively unimportant throughout 1951 and conditions were not expected to change much during the first quarter of the new year. Prices were well stabilized and were expected so to remain for some time to come.

Vanilla—The next development in the market was expected to turn on the quantity of beans to become available and the size of stocks remaining unconsumed throughout the consuming world. The most recent advices from foreign parts indicated at least the determination of shippers to get more renumerative prices during the new year. Their success will depend largely on how actively consumers in the United States may enter the markets in the future. During the first week of 1952, prices on spot held very steady.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Mustard seed, Montana, Oriental, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, Nigerian, split, 1c. per lb.
Peru balsam, 15c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 35c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise seed, Czech, ¼c. per lb.
Cardamom, bleached A, 35c. per lb.
medium, 10c. per lb.
green, Alleppey, 25c. per lb.
Ceylon, 30c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Greek, ¼c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, 2c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Dutch yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 14c. per lb.
white, 5c per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 5, 1951
220.6	220.6	217.9	181.9	234.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Berries

Hawthorn—Two jobbing orders started the new year off rather slowly—but at least they started it sufficiently to confirm current quotations as reasonably firm in all directions.

Saw Palmetto—Florida says very little about this item at this time but to judge from opinion on spot, the market was not apt to develop weakness at any nearby time.

Flowers

Arnica—Dealers had virtually strong ideas about prices last week. They pointed to the fact that current stocks cannot be replaced in Europe at prices permitting any shading of the current quotations at 66c. to 67c. per pound for a strictly NF material. A substantial expansion in needs of buyers could turn prices upward rather swiftly.

Chamomile—Prices on Hungarian or Hungarian style flowers were not advanced further since there was hardly enough demand to support levels which, judged by stocks available on spot and the cost of additional stocks in Europe, were strongly justified.

Linden—No one carried substantial stocks of the item mainly because there had been no pressing need to buy when the new crop was offered last year at the source. Locally, undertones were exceptionally firm in all quarters and there was no tendency toward price shading.

Gums

Benzoin—Though not in active request last week, Sumatra gum remained very steady in price because of the absence of any tendency toward price shading at the present time. Replacement costs tended to be well supported in the primary market.

Gamboge—Not much gum has come to this market as replacement stock for some time past, yet prices have remained very steady and, in some instances, actually showed a modest tendency toward a limited rise should demand expand much.

Karaya — Depression in consuming demand remained on spot. The demise of 1951 did not include the burial of the very poor demand that had prevailed in the final quarter of that year. Poor demand still lived even though the 1951 business year was dead. However, it was felt last week that spot prices have been depressed about as far as they can go and recovery of activity in the main consuming markets could change the present situation quickly.

Herbs and Leaves

Catnip—A quiet market prevailed, yet prices were steady. Activity in a major sense was not likely to be resumed, with the possible exception of a few manufacturers whose needs may extend into the coming Spring. Heavy buying will probably await the collection of the 1952 crop.

Laurel—Greek material was a fraction

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Dec. 21

New York

Mace, 20 bags: insect infested.
Pepper, black, 102 bags: wormy and moldy.
Oregano, 52 baskets: filthy.
Rennet, liquid, 9 cases: Unlabeled.
Zedoary root, 20 bags: insect infested.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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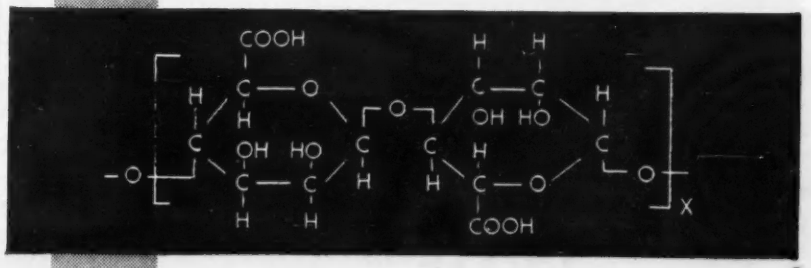

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lower at 11¼c. to 11½c. per pound. Other varieties showed no change in price.

Marjoram—French material was down to the basis of 30c. to 32c. per pound under competition. Bohemian, Chilean, and Peruvian herb remained unchanged.

Oregano—Demand was strictly jobbing in size and there was not much of that sort of interest with which to start the new year. Prices were reasonably steady in most directions.

Senna—Some fair sized quantities of replacement leaves have arrived here recently from India but the increase in supply failed to ease local quotations last week. Nor did most factors think that local conditions were become sufficiently competitive to bring any early shading of prices.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides—Orders for flies have not been flitting to the spot for some time past. Sellers' prices have been stable over the entire period but it was not certain that competition in terms of price might not develop if demand should resume.

Grains of Paradise—The article apparently has gone out of fashion since its presence in offerings of black pepper corns was frowned upon by Authority with a capital A. Prices were quiet yet easy at 32½c. to 33c. per pound but there were few takers.

Roots

Blood—Interest in puccoon root was at comparatively low ebb without prices being unsettled on spot. Sellers indicated a steady price position which was said to be in line with what was paid for the 1951 crop.

Galangal—Not too much root was available on spot when the quantity now unsold was compared with probable consuming requirements during the months ahead. A stiffening of quotations would not come as a surprise in view of difficulties with respect to obtaining a steady flow of the root from its source.

Lady's Slipper—Perhaps some one uses this material but some primary market operators would give a great deal to know who might need it. Consumption has rarely been smaller.

Rhubarb—Firm prices but inactive demand was the general report last week. Genuine Chinese root has become increasingly hard to obtain and it is safe to assume that consumers for the most part are taking root originating in India.

Senega—If prices at which Canada has offered root for export be accurate as reported, then spot quotations on spot were quite close to replacement cost and sellers last week said their price position was one of substantial strength.

Valerian—High quality root was not in over abundant supply and, consequently, there was little room for price competition in this market regardless of how limited the demand was last week. The market ranged 32c. to 35c. per pound.

Seeds

Anise—Chinese star anise afloat was proposed for sale at 54c. to 54½c. per pound. Czech seed was a small fraction lower at 14½c. to 15c. Other kinds were unchanged.

Caraway—The market was steady in price despite the jobbing character of spot demand during the short business week.

Cardamom—Some bleach A grade now afloat was offered at $4.25 per pound against a $4.60 that had been recently paid for spot goods. Medium B grade was $4.20 to $4.25 but not much was offered. Green Alleppey was lower at $2.50 to $2.55 and the Ceylon item was $2.45 to $2.50.

Celery—Indian seed eased a fraction in the new year, being reported at 30c. to 30½c. per pound. French held unchanged at 35½c. to 36c.

Cumin—Steady enough in price considering the almost total absence of firm orders for export account last week.

Mustard—Dutch yellow was down a small fraction to the basis of 12¾c. to 13c. per pound. Oriental mustard from Montana was higher at 8½c. per pound, source. Other prices held unchanged.

Poppy—A dull but steady market began the new year with prices seemingly well maintained at the moment and believed to be hardly subject to much further depression in the early future. Changes here would hinge on changes in import prices.

Spices

Cassia—Canton rolls of select grade were shaded to 17½c. to 18c. per pound and the broken variety became 16c. to 16½c. Other varieties were steady in price but held little interest for buyers so far as prompt deliveries were concerned.

Ginger—Offerings of No. 3 Jamaican root for January-March shipment were proposed at 53c. per pound and the rhattoon grade for January-February was 52c. Nigerian split root was lower at 28c. to 28½c. Spot No. 3 Jamaican root was 59c. to 60c. per pound but little was available.

Pepper—Prices razadazeled plenty. On December 26, spot black pepper was $1.36 per pound. On December 28, it was $1.46. And on resumption of trading on January 2, it was $1.40 for actual spots and $1.39 for nearbys. One quarter said that an Army crap game was a sane, safe and sound affair as compared with the game of guessing when to buy black pepper. White pepper for spot delivery was cheaper at $2.25. February arrival, $2.20. Very few buyers were disposed to operate freely because of the sudden and extremely violent shifts in prices for all positions of black material.

Friday quotations were:— Black pepper, spot, $1.32 per pound; January shipment, $1.26; March shipment, $1.21 to $1.22.

Trade Briefs

Taiwan Sugar Corporation is planning to convert its Hsinchu (Foromosa) mill into a penicillin plant, with most of the equipment to be bought in Japan.

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has assigned "Primene" and "Primac," respectively, as trade names to its alkylamines and alkylamine acetates.

Robert C. Fuller has been named vice-president of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, in charge of production and research.

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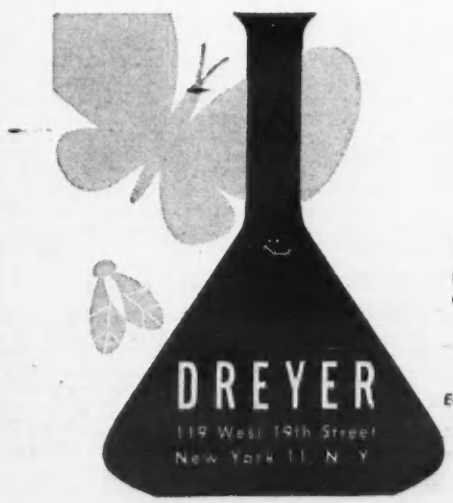

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Another quiet week was spent by the essential oils and aromatic chemicals industry. The first two days of the week found business at a standstill because of the New Year's holiday. Trading did not get a real start until mid-week. At that time it was still rather unhurried as many firms concentrated on taking their year-end inventories. Observers in the trade were expecting a noticeable pick up of activities by the beginning of the next week. Many of the usual consumers had let their inventories run low and it was felt that they would now have to replenish their supplies. Price moves during the week included further declines in bois de rose, citronella, both Ceylon and Java-type, lavandin, lemongrass and Dalmatian sage oils. Also reduced by individual dealers were anise, pennyroyal and rosemary oils. Messina lemon oil was higher because of lack of stocks at anything but the highest prices. The few dealers still holding stocks of clove oil strengthened quotations. Wormseed oil prices were higher, reflecting the firmness evident in the country. The price index rose 1.2 points to take a position at 188.9.

A report on French oils indicated that they were generally quite high. Rose de mai was exceedingly scarce and presented a problem to both sellers and consumers. The last crop was only about 25 percent of what might be considered normal and prices were out of the reach of many users. Jasmin was also rather scarce, although it was somewhat better situated than the rose de mai. Prices for next year were expected to be higher than those presently quoted, according to observers. Lavandin oil, on the other hand, appeared to be overabundant and was freely offered. Members of the trade expected it to move down within the next month.

From latest indications, the bergamot oil situation in Italy would not be much improved when the current crop is ready next month. It was reported that the yield would be smaller than last year. It was virtually impossible to obtain any of this material, except for the limited quantities available at extremely high prices.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Clove oil, 35c. per lb.
Lemon oil, Messina, 35c. per lb.
Wormseed oil, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anise oil, 15c. per lb.
Bois de rose oil, 25c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 10c. per lb.
Java-type, 15c. per lb.
Lavandin oil, 10c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 25c. per lb.
Pennyroyal oil, 50c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, USP, 5c. per lb.
Sage oil, Dalmatian, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 5, 1951
188.9	187.7	193.5	132.7	201.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—One supplier was able to offer this Chinese oil at the low price of $1.60 per pound last week. This was a drop of 15c. from the previous minimum. Other quotations ranged to $2.20 a pound. A rather good volume of oil was available on spot with only spotty interest being shown by consumers. The oil met with much competition from the less expensive anethol.

Bergamot—The present situation of the Italian oil remained extremely difficult. On spot, there continued to be a single offer at $14.50 a pound, while the rest of the very limited amount of oil available was priced at $16 a pound. Shipping prices were quoted rather high and little, if any, new material could be had from the origin at any price. The next crop is due by the end of February. It was too early to predict the influence it will have upon the market. However, according to observers, it was not expected to be as good as last year's crop. It has been reported that the Consortium has no carryover stocks for the coming season.

Bois de Rose—A further drop of 25c. per pound was made last week by one supplier. This made for a new minimum of $4 a pound. Other quotations were made up to $4.75 a pound. Stocks were adequate to meet all requirements and replacements could be had when desired, although shipping prices remained necessarily firm, in keeping with the price floor regulation enforced by the Brazilian government.

Citronella—The spot market price for both Ceylon and Java-type oil moved downward again. The former dropped an additional 10c. a pound to 95c. at the low end of the scale. It was priced as high as $1.75 in other places. Java-type oil reached a new low at 70c. a pound, a decline of 15c. It ranged to a high price of $1.50 a pound. True Java oil continued to resist the extreme weakness displayed by the other varieties, although it, too, was easy on spot at $1.30 to $2.60 per pound, where it was available. There seemed to be very little consumer interest shown in any of these oils, despite the low prices. It has been reported that Formosa has an abundant supply of oil which should last for some time into the future. This will probably keep the market in its present depressed state.

Clove—As the cost of spice continued to climb skyward, it became more and more difficult for distillers to prepare oil at old prices. The lowest quotation found on the spot market stood at $4 a pound last week. Other quotations ranged to a new high of $4.50 a pound. Supplies were extremely limited and high prices have tended to discourage buying.

Geranium—Prices remained at the recently reduced level and the market continued to display weakness. It has been said that replacements were not particularly low at the origin, but a lack of buying interest has caused the easing of prices. According to the trade the next crop was expected to amount to 70 to 80 tons in Reunion. This will make for a rather good supply in the future.

Ginger—No change has been noted in this market. It was possible to buy the oil at $19 a pound, although other quotations ranged to $24 a pound. Stocks, while not large, were adequate to fill all requirements.

Juniper—This market has continued in a comfortable position with ample stocks available for all the needs of consumers and replacements readily available at the origin at favorable prices. Spot quotations stood at $2.75 to $4 per pound for the NF quality and $3.60 to $7 for the twice rectified.

Lavandin—This oil was available at the low level of $3.15 per pound in some quarters. It ranged to as high as $4.50 a pound. According to a member of the trade, the price of the oil should drop further in February. It has been reported that there was a large surplus left from the last crop. Of a total production of 225 tons last year, only 45 tons have been sold, thus far. The next crop was expected to yield close to 300 tons and it was felt that this great amount might tend to depress the market.

Lavender—The market was quite stable, as has been true for the past month or so. Prices on spot held unchanged with the 40-42 percent ester grade standing at $6.50 to $8.50 per pound. Unlike lavandin oil, this material was not overproduced this past year and there is not too great a carryover which might weaken the market. Buying has not been great, but a steady demand kept the market on an even keel.

Lemon—Californian oil remained rather steady with supplies none too plentiful. New crop oil should be coming to market within the next month or so. Spot quotations were unchanged at $4.50 to $5 per pound, depending upon brand. There has been steady call for the oil, though it was not as excited as it was during the Summer months. Italian oil was limited in supply. Observers reported that there have been no shipments lately and few offers for future shipments because of the large quantities which were rejected by the Food and Drug Administration several weeks ago. Only the high quality oil was being offered from the origin and that sells for over $8 per pound on spot. The lowest spot quotation was $4 per pound.

Lemongrass—A further decline of 25c. per pound was reported last week, moving the market minimum down to $1.75 per pound. Quotations throughout the market ranged to a high of $3.05 a pound. Good quantities of oil were readily obtainable both on spot and at the origin. This widely used oil has met with only mild interest on the part of consumers, despite the fact that the market has turned in favor of the buyer.

Orange—The situation of domestic oil was very easy, from the point of view of the purchaser. Supplies were quite abundant and prices continued to be soft. Californian oil was readily available in large

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Jack Kaestner is one of several representatives who were added to the Chicago sales staff recently in an effort to keep up with Topsy-like growth of that branch office. His specialized training qualified him to discuss his customer's technical problems and to help in their solution. Jack received his degree in Chemistry from Marquette University, and is the author of many papers relating to the laboratory specialty field.

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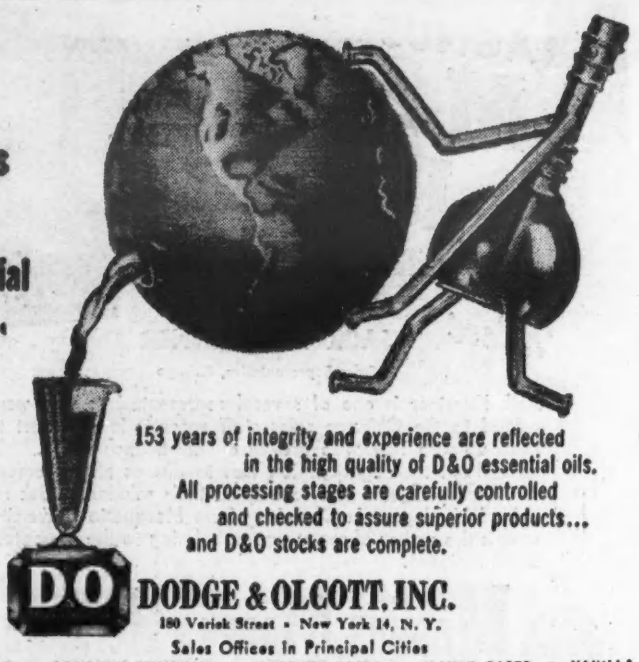

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quantities at $1.65 to $2.75 a pound, according to producer. Oil from Florida, while a bit less plentiful, was in very good supply. A good crop seems to have been growing and will be ready in the next few weeks. This will probably add to the weakness of the market. Sweet distilled oil of Californian origin was also obtainable at 80c. to $1 a pound, depending upon brand.

Pennyroyal—A single dealer was able to offer this oil at the low price of $3.50 per pound. This was a drop of 50c. a pound in the minimum quotation. Other quotations ranged to $4.50 a pound. A good supply was to be had at the origin at prices which were quite favorable.

Rose—It has been reported by observers in the trade that the French rose de mai was much in demand, but that prices, which stood at $485 to $490 per pound were far out of the reach of many prospective consumers. This same oil cost less than half that amount just a few years ago. It has been felt that the extremely high prices were due, in large measure, to the shortage of the last crop. Weather conditions, including a freak hale storm, destroyed much of the expected crop. The total yield last year was about 25 percent of normal. Of vital importance in the preparation of some perfume formulations, this shortage has created a serious situation. Many suppliers have chosen to keep their limited supplies for their long-time customers. With regard to the Bulgarian rose oil, it has been said that purchasers of material from the Soviet have had to exercise much caution, since some material has been found to be cut to a considerable extent.

Rosemary—There was one offer of the USP quality oil at the low price of 80c. a pound. The article ranged to a high of $1.30 a pound. Technical grade was priced from 70c. to $1.10 a pound. This was one of the Spanish oils which was strictly regulated as to price by the Spanish government, making it impossible to buy material below the floor, however, a lack of buying interest on the spot market has kept the prices fairly low.

Sage—Dalmatian material continued to fall in price. Last week brought an additional drop of 50c. per pound made by one firm, placing the minimum at $10.50 a pound. More generally prices stood at $11 to $13.75 a pound. Stocks were quite plentiful on spot and at the origin. This was a complete reverse of the situation of a year ago, when there was virtually none of this material to be had. Spanish oil remained very stable at $1 to $2.65 a pound.

Vetiver—This material was quite firm, although not especially troubled. It has been reported that the exports of oil from Reunion Island were considerably lower than they were the previous year. However, the high prices have discouraged much of the buying and there was apparently enough oil available to meet the demand. Bourbon oil was priced from $22.50 to $25.50 a pound. Material from Haiti was held at $22 to $26 a pound.

Wormseed—The lowest quotation reported last week stood at $7.25 a pound, a rise of 25c. over the previous minimum. This price was still very close to the quotations made by primary sellers in the country. They have taken a very firm view of the market and displayed much independence in the offers. On spot, most quotations stood at or close to the top of the range, which was $8.50 a pound.

Ylang-Ylang—This extremely scarce oil has been rather dormant on the spot market because of the lack of replacements and the almost non-existent stocks. Bourbon oil ranged from $18 to $30 a pound where available. Extra grade stood at $25 to $40 a pound. One observer stated that a decline in shipping prices may be forthcoming in the near future.

Aromatic Chemicals

Linalool—With bois de rose oil in excellent supply at prices which have slipped down to a considerable extent, this derivative was quite easy to obtain. It was very favorably priced at $6.25 to $6.45 per pound.

Linalyl Acetate—Like linalool, this material reflected the easy position of the bois de rose oil market. It was readily obtainable at prices of $6.15 to $6.45 for the 90-92 percent grade and $6.60 to $7.35 for the 96-98 percent material. Buying interest has not been great in recent months, but a steady flow to customers was reported.

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at prices of $2.35 to $2.40 per pound. Production has been maintained at a good rate and there was no difficulty in obtaining the necessary basic materials. This was quite different from the situation which existed a year ago. At that time it was impossible to obtain the chemical except on long-time contracts. Now it could be had with no difficulty.

Methyl Formate—This chemical was in a comfortable state, with production continuing at a good level and prices holding at 35c. to 40c. per pound. Normal inquiry was made by consumers and all requirements could be met.

Styrolyl Acetate—This market continued without special feature. Used in limited quantities only, it was in adequate supply to meet all of the needs of consumers. Prices remained unchanged at $1.50 to $1.90 a pound.

Terpineol — With supplies ample and basic materials readily available, this market was quite easy. Prices were favorable at 39c. to 50c. for domestic grade and 48c. to 60c. for the extra grade.

Obituaries

Dr. Malcolm M. Haring

Dr. Malcolm M. Haring, director of the Mound laboratory of Monsanto Chemical Company's atomic research plant at Miamisburg, Ohio, died January 1 in Dayton, Ohio. He was fifty-seven.

Dr. Haring had been with Monsanto since 1944, when he was loaned as a research chemist by the University of Maryland. He had been a professor of physical chemistry at Maryland since 1923. He had directed the Mound laboratory since 1948.

Sydney K. Howell

Sydney K. Howell, retired domestic sales manager for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., died December 29 at Winter Park, Fla. He was sixty-four years of age.

Mr. Howell had directed Parke-Davis sales operations in this country for nearly nine years until his retirement on January 1, 1951. He had been with the pharmaceutical concern since 1917, when he was employed by the Boston, Mass., branch. In 1932, Mr. Howell was sent to San Francisco, Calif., to open the company's branch there. He returned to the east in 1939, when he became assistant manager of the New York branch.

In July, 1941, he was promoted to manager of the New York branch, and, the following summer was transferred to Parke-Davis' home offices in Detroit as domestic sales manager, in which post he was responsible for the activities of several hundred field representatives throughout the United States.

William A. Irvin

William A. Irvin, former president of the United States Steel Corporation, New York, died Jahuary 1 in that city. He was seventy-eight years of age.

Mr. Irvin joined the P. H. Laufman Company at Apollo, Pa., in 1894 and was superintendent when that company was taken over by the American Sheet Steel Company in 1900. The following year American Sheet Steel became a part of United States Steel Corporation upon the latter's founding.

In 1925 Mr. Irvin became vice-president in charge of plant operations of American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, which concern was the result of a merger of American Sheet Steel Company and American Sheet & Tin Plate Company in 1904. In 1931 he was appointed vice-president in charge of manufacturing operations of the United States Steel Corporation, and, the following year he was elected president of the corporation, which post he held until the end of 1937. He was a director and member of the finance committee of United States Steel at the time of his death, although he had retired as vice-chairman of its board in 1939.

George H. Erwin, vice-president in charge of production of Reichard-Coulston, Inc., New York, died December 25 in Bethlehem, Pa. He was fifty-two years of age.

Robert J. Fletcher, chief chemist of the azo dye department of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., died January 1 in Irvington, N. J. He was a former research chemist with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and had been chief chemist of the former Amalgamated Dyestuffs & Chemical Works, Newark, N. J.

James C. Frederick, assistant to the vice-president of Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa., died there December 28. He was sixty-one. Mr. Frederick had been with the steel company more than forty years.

William T. Gouget, retired vice-president and sales manager of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, died December 31. He was seventy-seven years of age.

Benjamin Greenfield, formerly a research engineer for the Cities Service Research & Development Company plant in Hillside, N. J., died January 2 at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. His age was seventy.

John D. Hoffman, for the past twelve years Albany, N. Y., representative of the Boston Varnish Company, died December 24 at his home in Sadsburyville, Pa. He was fifty-seven. Mr. Hoffman was a salesman for Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company in Albany before joining Boston Varnish.

John K. Hough, director of advertising for the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, since 1937, died December 29. He was sixty years old. Mr. Hough had worked for Goodyear at various locations for thirty-seven years.

Solomon Rubin, formerly owner of the Riverdale Paint & Wallpaper Company, Yonkers, N. Y., died December 31 in that city. He was sixty-two.

Albert B. Simpson, assistant general credit manager for the Union Oil Company, Los Angeles, Calif., died December 19 in that city. He was sixty-two years old.

Stanley Walkonis, associated with the marine department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. New York, for many years, died January 1 in Yonkers, N. Y. He was forty-six.

Philippines Antibiotics Unit Urged

The Philippine Health Secretary has proposed a plan to the Office of Economic Coordination for the establishment of an antibiotics plant to meet the country's requirements for penicillin and the production of other drugs. Estimated cost of the plant would be 8,000,000 pesos with a capacity of 750,000 million units of penicillin to be financed with loans from the Export Import Bank.

Alrose Issues 'Sorbit' Data

Alrose Chemical Company, Providence, R. I., has issued a technical bulletin on "Sorbit" (sodium alkyl naphthalene sulphonate surface active agent). The publication gives technical information on its specifications, solubilization, foam, emulsification, detergency, wetting, biological properties and applications.

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A-43

Protective Coatings Materials

A quiet tone prevailed in the market last week, except for a lowering in bleached bonedry and refined shellac. In the producing and consuming ends all places of business were closed on one day and many of them on two, thus making for only a short week. Prospects for the coming year appeared brighter now that the time for holding down inventories was over. Many producers expected that the first quarter would see considerable purchasing by consumers who wished to replenish their stocks.

Antimony oxide held unchanged as to price as well as supply and demand. Dry colors were moving well, although not at as high levels as they had several months ago. Earth colors were in good demand and were available in sufficient amounts. There was some tightness in synthetic red and yellow, however. Lead metal showed no improvement on supply and therefore the pigments held to the tight position of recent months. Demand continued high.

Although there was a little softness in the synthetic resins picture, there were no changes in the overall price structure. There was still some tightness in the pure phenolics but the modified phenolics were available. Maleics were free and melamines were ample. Gums moved fairly well during the period and were expected to improve now that the consumers were not so anxious to hold down their inventories. Shellac held unchanged despite the fact that there was a little softening in Calcutta. Casein was also unchanged, with much depending on what the Argentine government will finally decide to do about the floor price.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 5, 1951
215.3	215.3	215.3	173.7	212.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Conditions were unchanged in the market for this item last week. The demand was not running at what could be called particularly high levels and the price structure held at old levels.

Dry Colors—Although the demand was not as high as it had been several months ago it was still at a good point during the past week. There was sufficient material available to accommodate it and the price listings were holding at their previously established levels.

Earth Colors—On the whole, there was sufficient of this material available to accommodate the market. The synthetic red and yellow still showed tightness, however. The month of December was not a particularly active one, although the expectations were that this month would see a better volume of business. One reason for this, it was said, was the fact that consumers had held their inventories down in the last part of the year and would probably return to the market for more material soon.

Green, Chrome—Production of the CP during the month of October, according to information released recently by the Bureau of Census, came to 584 short tons. This was something of a gain over the production of the previous month, for at that time the production was recorded at 542 short tons. However, the report showed that the production of the material in October of 1950 amounted to 750 short tons.

Lead Pigments—The market for these materials held pretty much to unchanged levels last week. Prices continued at the former levels and the supply was still not what could be called free. The demand continued at a good point.

Orange, Chrome, Molybdate—The CP production of this material during the month of October, according to information received from the Bureau of Census, amounted to 160 short tons. Compared to the production of the previous month, this was a fairly low figure. The output during September stood at 230 short tons. On a yearly comparative basis, the October production this year was low, for that of October of last year was reported at 381 short tons.

Yellow, Zinc — Production of the CP during the month of October, according to a recent report from the Bureau of Census, amounted to 584 short tons. This was less than that of the previous month, for at that time the production stood at 654 short tons. It was also less than the production of October a year ago. At that time, the bureau reported, the production amounted to 604 short tons.

Yellow and Orange, Chrome — The amount of CP produced during the month of October was 2,175 short tons, it was revealed in a recent report issued by the Bureau of Census. In comparing this figure to that of the previous month, the report indicated that the production was lower for October. The September figure stood at 2,251 short tons. The production in October of last year was considerably higher than that of this year, for a year ago the amount produced was 2,658 short tons.

Zinc Oxide—Production in October increased for the first time since May, 1951, to equal 17,337 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Month-end stocks of zinc oxide at producers' plants, however, declined 4 percent. Total output of zinc oxide increased 10 percent over September as lead-free zinc oxide production was 13,646 tons and leaded zinc oxide output rose to 3,691 tons. Shipments of lead-free and leaded zinc oxide rose to 18,249 tons during the month to be the largest since March, 1951. Sales of lead-free zinc oxide were 13,837 tons, 28 percent above September, and the highest monthly total since December, 1950. Leaded zinc oxide shipments were 4,412 tons during October.

Synthetic Resins

Prices were a little on the soft side, although not seriously, and the overall price structure held at its previously established levels. Urea-formaldehydes were freely available and were not moving in heavy volume. The demand for melamines was reported to be somewhat easier than it had been and the supply was at ample levels. There was no difficulty with the alkyds. The pure phenolics were still relatively tight but the modified were in a good position as far as supply was concerned. The maleics were also in a free position as to the supply.

Natural Resins

The gums moved in a fairly good volume during the past week, although there was not what could be called a rush for them. It was expected, however, that there would be an upturn in purchasing since many consumers had held back in the past few weeks in order to keep their year-end inventories at a low level. Trade sources had recently been pointing out that with inventories at a low point there might be some tightness in supply if great numbers of consumers returned to the market for replenishments at the same time. Most of the purchasing that had been done recently, it was said, was for spot material.

Shellac—The Calcutta market was reported to be a little softer but the only fluctuations on this market were a 1½c. reduction in bleached bonedry and refined. There was no shortage of material in India, but there was not an abundance of material available on this market. As some producers here had pointed out for some time, if the consumers who have been holding back on their purchases should all come into the market at once to replenish their supplies there might be something of a pinch. It was thought that the rate of purchasing would be stepped up now that the new year had started. Consumers had been inventory-conscious for some time and were likely, it was said, to be in the market for replacements at this time.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The price structure of both the Argentine and domestic material was unchanged during the past week. There was talk, however, of a possible change in the price of the Argentine material if the Argentine government took action on the floor price in that country. Such an action was thought to be likely soon because of the difficulties the Argentine goods has had in competing with material from other countries that is priced considerably lower. There was not a great amount of demand for either the Argentine or domestic material. It had been slow for several months but towards the end of the year at least a part of this slowness was attributed to the fact that consumers wished to keep their year-end inventories

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

down. The possible action on the price of the Argentine material was also thought to be an influencing factor in the turnover of goods from that country.

The season in New Zealand is said to be progressing well and while the bulk of that country's production goes to England, some tonnage has been committed to the United States. The prices are unchanged. The market for French material was reported to be about steady. "Supplies are still available and they want dollars," one importer pointed out last week.

Speaking of the domestic situation, this importer stated, "If casein prices continue at the present levels and the government extends the present price support level for milk powder this coming presidential year, as we expect they will, the domestic casein manufacturers are just going to be up against it. If we know the American business man, when the flush starts next April, they just 'aint agoin' to make casein."

Silicia Gel—The Bureau of Census has reported that the production of this matetrial during the month of October amounted to 5,592 short tons. Included in this figure are quantities from one plant that had previously not reported to the bureau. Still, October's figure was below that of the previous month, for during that time the output of the material was reported to have been 5,851 short tons. There were no figures available for the production in October of last year.

Synthetic Adhesives — Consumption of soybean glue amounted to 4,972,000 pounds in October, showing a gain over the 4,409,000 pounds figure for the previous month, according to figures recorded by the Bureau of Census in its softwood plywood report. Consumption of urea resins glue totaled 329,000 pounds in October for a considerable gain over the previous month's figure of 282,000 pounds. Phenolic resins glue also showed a higher consumption in October. At that time it amounted to 2,760,000 pounds as compared to 2,661,000 pounds in September. "Other" glues amounted to 642,000 pounds on consumption in October and 371,000 pounds the previous month.

Total stocks of synthetic adhesives at the end of October came to 5,235,000 pounds, while at the end of September they amounted to 5,678,000 pounds. The breakdown indicated that soybean glue totaled 1,462,000 pounds at the end of October, as opposed to 1,712,000 pounds at the end of the previous month. "Other" glues came to 730,000 pounds at the end of October, as compared to 580,000 pounds at the end of September.

Information on casein is combined with "Other" glues to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. Data for casein glue consumption in September are included in total glue consumption but are not listed separately because of the high proportion of estimation.

Naval Stores

November production at central gum stills amounted to 16,320 barrels of turpentine and 62,820 drums of rosin, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This was a decrease of 18 percent in turpentine production and an increase of 6 percent in rosin production from the previous month. The increase in rosin production was brought about by the fact that the collection of scrape began earlier than usual and progressed rapidly during November. Wood turpentine production during November was 39,400 barrels—2 percent less than for October, but 3 percent higher than during November 1950. The November output of wood rosin was 2 percent above the previous month and only 1 percent below the same month a year ago. The April-November production of gum turpentine and rosin was 9 percent less while wood turpentine and rosin output was about 5 percent more than for the corresponding months last season.

On November 30, 1951 gum turpentine stocks at locations covered by this survey amounted to 42,610 barrels, continuing the

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downward trend of a month ago. The 10,421 barrels controlled by CCC are included in this total. Wood turpentine stocks of 99,660 barrels were 11,000 barrels more than on October 31. Gum rosin stocks are up slightly, with CCC controling 301,926 drums. Wood rosin stocks increased 14,000 drums over last month for a total of 155,510 drums.

Rosin output rose 40 percent and turpentine output was up 53 percent in Portugal in the first half of 1951 as compared with the similar period in the previous year, according to recent reports. The high demand for material that came from all parts of the world after the Korean war was seen as one of the principal reasons for this increase. Production figures show that in the first six months of this year 6,829 metric tons of rosin were produced, as opposed to 4,277 tons for the comparable period in the previous year. It was also revealed that the output of turpentine in the first six months of this year was 1,434 tons, as opposed to 939 tons for the comparable period in the previous year. According to American information, however, trade sources in Portugal were reported to be sceptical that there would be a continuance of this strong upward trend.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended January 4 was as follows. (Under Savannah Exchange prices marked with an asterisk are actual sales prices of the week, others are last known prices):—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	New York l.c.l., ex
	Mon.	Tues.†	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.†	Friday	
B	$7.00	...	$7.00	$7.00	...	$9.30	$10.05
D	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	...	9.30	10.05
E	7.50	...	7.50	7.50	...	9.30	10.05
F	9.15	...	9.15	9.15	...	9.30	10.05
G	9.15	...	9.15	9.15	...	9.30	10.05
H	9.15	...	9.15	9.15	...	9.30	10.05
I	9.15	...	9.15	9.15	...	9.30	10.05
K	9.15	...	9.15	9.15	...	9.30	10.05
M	9.15	...	9.15	9.15	...	9.30	10.05
N	9.07	...	9.07	9.07	...	9.30	10.05
WG	9.40	...	9.40	9.40	...	10.10	10.85
WW	9.60	...	9.60	9.60	...	10.25	11.00
X	9.60	...	9.60	9.60	...	10.25	11.00

	Drums				
Sales	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts	...	...	261	213	...
Shipments	...	...	...	...	...
Stocks	...	...	15,786	15,999	

Gum Turpentine

New York, Fri., tankcars, f.o.b.gal. (7 lbs.), .88½ ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. (7 lbs.), 1.00

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal	.80	...	.80	.80	...
Sales, dms	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts, dms	...	...	11	43	...
Shipments, dms	...	...	318	30	...
Stocks, dms	...	...	9,679	9,692	...

† Not available.

ECA Grants Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration from December 14 until the agency ceased to exist on December 30, were a number of items in the chemicals and allied fields.

Although ECA no longer exists, its extinction is in name only and the program of supplying dollars to the "free world" countries for economic rehabilitation and rebuilding of military defenses is continuing in much the same manner as before by a new agency—the Mutual Security Agency.

The December 29 bulletin of ECA detailing the procurement authorizations announced for that day showed that as of that date the agency granted authorizations to free Europe, exclusive of Yugoslavia, in the amount of $12,333,109,000; to Yugoslavia in the amount of $58,970,000, and to the Far East area in the amount of 663,-454,000.

The latest listings of authorizations included the following:—

To China—350,000 for tinplate and $100,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States.

To Germany—$319,000 for zinc from the United States and $710,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from Latin America.

To Greece—$100,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol and $400,000 for tinplate from the United States and Canada; $2,300,000 for petroleum products from the United States and the Middle East.

To Indochina—$215,000 for chemicals from the United States, and $1,000,000 for petroleum products from the United States and Middle East.

To Philippines—$650,000 for nitrogenous fertilizers from the United States, Canada, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Austria and France.

To Thailand—$59,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States.

To Yugoslavia—$80,000 for petroleum products from the United States.

Ford Sells Iron Mountain Plant to Kingsford Chemical

Sale of the Iron Mountain, Mich., chemical plant of the Ford Motor Company to the newly-organized Kingsford Chemical Company, a Delaware corporation, has been announced by the former owners. The new company took possession December 17.

The new company has announced a comprehensive program of modernization and addition of new lines to its several hundred distributors. The plant, which produced the nationally-distributed Ford charcoal briquets, denaturing grade methanol, ethyl acetate and allied lines, is continuing in full production during the transfer period. Products will now be marketed under the brand name "Kingsford."

Officers of the Kingsford Chemical are:— President, Martin Fenton, of Wilmington, Del.; and vice-president, A. C. Hoyle, executive vice-president of Lake Shore Engineering Company, Iron Mountain. Plant operation, procurement and sales are under the direction of P. M. Paddock, Iron Mountain. C. J. Wurdock, with offices in Detroit, will represent the company in the eastern region. W. E. Ramlow, with offices in Chicago, will cover the western region.

Cleveland Paint Club To Meet on Wednesday

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will meet January 9 at 6 p.m. at the Hollenden hotel in that city. Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, will help the club celebrate its Past Presidents' Night by inaugurating the group's paint power training course.

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Sulphur Consumption Gets 10 Percent Cut

—Continued from page 3

or came into operation no earlier than June 24, 1950. This will permit the petroleum refiners, for example, to take full advantage of the sulphur and sulphuric acid recovery facilities they have installed since Korea at the urgings of NPA.

The orders of NPA were framed in accordance with a sulphur conservation program outlined by the Defense Production Administration. The program continues the limitation on certain uses of sulphuric acid and carbon bisulphide required by DPA in the fourth quarter, with the exception that high-tenacity rayon used as tire cord is exempt. DPA also extended to NPA authority to impose limitations on users of sulphur, sulphuric acid or carbon bisulphide, other than those expressed by the program determination, or where support is expressly directed.

During the first quarter of 1952, DPA has adopted the policy of supporting the following essential uses, which means that consumers of sulphur and sulphuric acid in these operations will be assured of sufficient supplies through the issuance of directives by NPA:—

Supported Essential Uses

Production and processing of metals, including steel mill pickling and the production of such non-ferrous metals as copper and titanium; operation of coke-ovens, where the principal use of sulphur i. in the production of sulphate fertilizers; Atomic Energy Commisson; production of military explosives; operation of petroleum refineries where an expanded use is in the production of aviation gasoline; production of synthetic rubber; production of rubber products; maintenance of health, including not only the production of medicinals but the necessary supplies of alum for public water treatment; public safety, including the use of carbon bisulphide to manufacture carbon tetrachloride for fire extinguishers; and the manufacture of pesticides, including DDT, and the production of necessary supplies of crop dusting sulphur and carbon bisulphide for grain fumigation.

Both M-94 and M-69, as amended, reflect conclusions reached by NPA after consulting a number of industry advisory committees and after two meetings with a special group representing the sulphur industry. Through application of the direct and indirect restrictions of the two orders, NPA said it expects to reduce consumption of native elemental sulphur to make up the difference between estimated sulphur requirements for 1952 and estimated domestic availability.

90% Limitation Explained

In arriving at the 90 percent limitation on the use of sulphur, NPA said it used a somewhat higher estimate of domestic production of native elemental sulphur than that which was submitted by sulphur producers. Should actual production of sulphur during any quarter of 1952 indicate that total production will fall below NPA's higher estimate, it may be necessary to make further reductions in the use of sulphur, officials emphasized. NPA estimated domestic production of native elemental sulphur in 1952 at approximately 5,200,000 tons. The native sulphur producers' estimate of 5,000,000 tons production, NPA believes, is probably too conservative.

The 90 percent limitation on the use of sulphur, NPA explained, eliminates, in general, the need for specific limitations on the end uses of both sulphuric acid and carbon bisulphide because the sulphur use limitation will directly limit the amount of sulphuric acid or carbon bisulphide which a company may produce. The actual 1950 use or adjusted use of sulphur will be employed by NPA to determine the 90 percent permissive amounts which may be obtained by sulphur users.

By reducing the permissive use of sulphur from 100 percent of 1950 consumption to 90 percent, NPA said, the reduction will make available a small quantity of sulphur which will be directed for shipment to specific geographical locations for the production of sulphuric acid needed for defense activities. Officials said this will more equitably distribute sulphuric acid.

Acid Supply Drained

NPA explained that sulphuric acid is a basic industrial raw material and enters into the production of many thousands of chemical compounds in many of which it does not even appear as a part of the final end product. Heavy demand for acid by defense industries concentrated in certain areas has drained off the supply now produced from sulphur available in these areas.

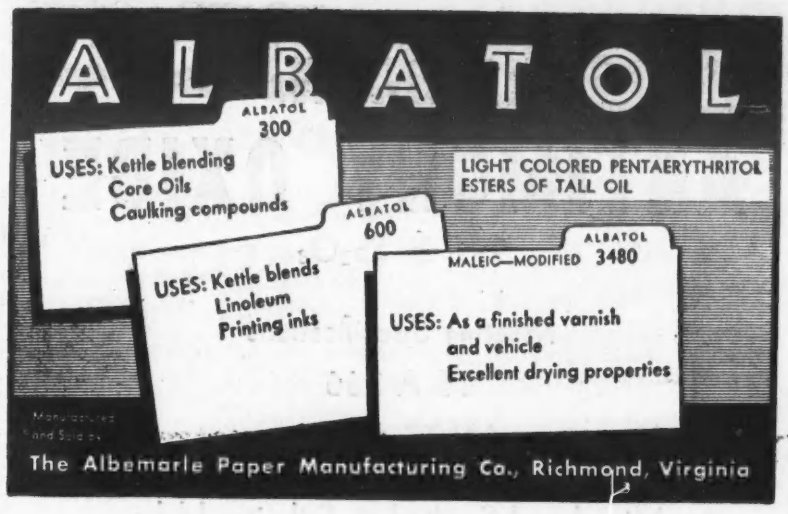
To allow for production difficulties in the use of sulphur, M-69 contains a carry-over provision which permits a person who fails to use the permissive amount in any one month to increase his use to the extent of the unused amount over the authorized rate during the succeeding five months. The twenty-five-calendar day inventory limitation, effected by amending M-69 on November 9, 1951, is continued.

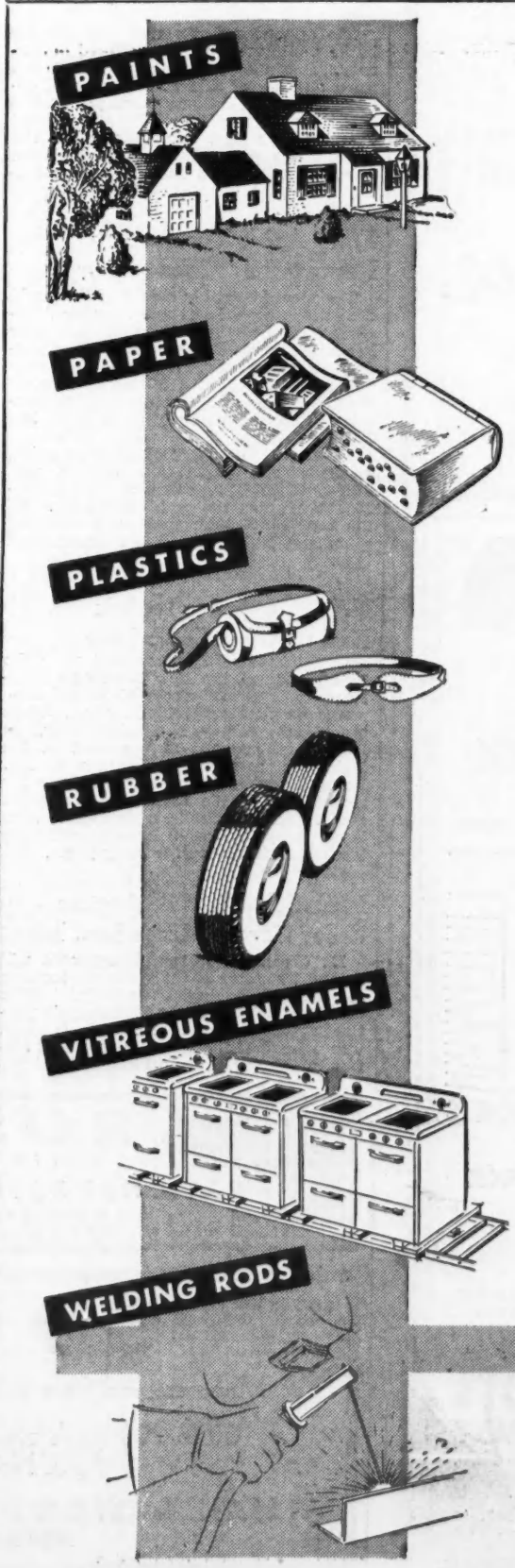
Under the sulphuric acid order, no supplier may deliver more than twenty tons of 100 percent sulphuric acid unless the purchaser provides a statement of his proposed uses of the acid. Sulphuric acid will continue to be subject to the inventory restrictions of NPA regulation 1, except that a single shipment of no more than sixty tons may be received during any calendar quarter by any person whose inventory does not exceed that permitted by NPA regulation 1.

Trade Briefs

Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, recently honored fifty-five of its Fresno, Calif., district employees.

Charles R. Blyth, of Blyth & Co., has been elected president of the Wilshire Oil Compny.





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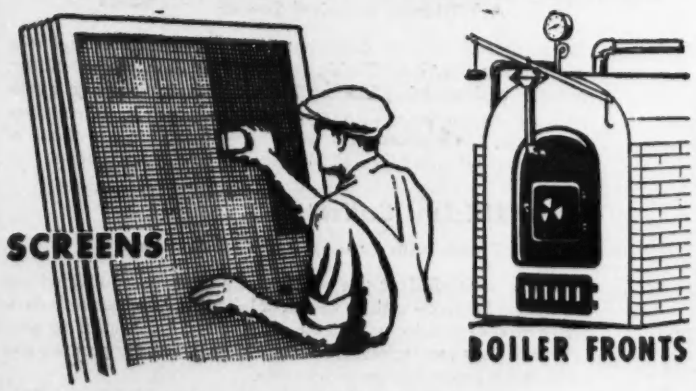

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Amer. Maize-Products Elects 2 Vice-Presidents

Election of Brainerd R. Taylor and Earle E. Langeland as vice-presidents of American Maize-Products Company has been announced by Theodore Sander, jr., president. Mr. Taylor also was elected to a vacancy on the board of directors.

Mr. Taylor, for several years in charge of planning and development, will continue to head up the work leading toward future growth of the company, and will maintain his offices in the general headquarters of the company in New York. Mr. Langeland, since 1949 plant manager of the Hammond, Ind., works of the company, will be vice-president in charge of production, and will continue to headquarter in Hammond.

Flaxseed Again Being Sold By CCC to Domestic Trade

Flaxseed was returned to the list of commodities available for sale to the domestic trade from the stocks of the federal government for sale. As in the past, offerings will continue to be made of linseed oil, nonfat dry milk solids and dried whole eggs.

The announcement stated that 500,000 bushels of flaxseed is being offered in January. It can be purchased at the market price on date of sale at the place of delivery, provided delivery takes place within fifteen days, unless otherwise agreed upon. The nonfat dry milk solids, the dried whole eggs and the linseed oil are being offered at the same prices as during December.

Fatty Acids Production Reported for November

The second monthly report of fatty acid statistics, released last week by the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, shows November levels of production of saturated fatty acids at 16,600,000 pounds, or about 10 percent below the October figure. Production of unsaturated acids increased slightly to about 20,700,000 pounds.

November shipments of all fatty acids, domestic and export-plus captive use, totaled 37,000,000 pounds as against 38,000,000 pounds the previous month. Of this total 15,700,000 pounds were saturated acids and 21,300,000 of the unsaturated type.

N. Y. Governor to Ask End of Oleo Color Ban

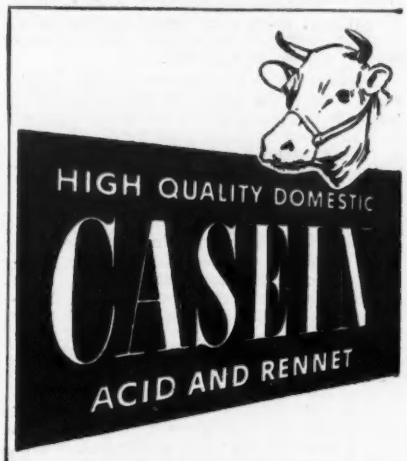
Gov. Thomas E. Dewey will urge the 1952 session of the New York state legislature to legalize the sale of colored oleomargarine now prohibitied by law, it was reported in Albany, N. Y., last week. In his annual message at the start of the legislative session on January 9, Mr. Dewey is expected to come out flatly for repeal, calling the controls unwarranted and a cause of public resentment. New York dairy interests have successfully blocked such a move for many years.

Philadelphia-Wilmington Color Group Meets Jan. 10

Lt. Commander Dean Farnsworth will be guest speaker at the sixteenth meeting of the Philadelphia-Wilmington Color Group, to be held at the Philadelphia Textile Institute January 10. The speaker, who is head of the visual engineering section of the naval medical research laboratory, submarine base, New London, Conn., will discuss "Color Vision Problems in the U. S. Submarine Navy."

American Feed Products Opens Feed Department

American Feed Products, Inc., New York, has opened a feed and grain department under the management of Julian B. Marcy. Mr. Marcy comes to American Key Products from Brandeis, Goldschmidt & Co., where he had been in charge of the feed and grain operations of that concern since 1942. Brandeis, Goldschmidt have announced plans to discontinue the department.



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Int'l Minerals Appoints Claar Eastern Clay Products Mgr.

E. W. Claar has been appointed manager of Eastern Clay Products department of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, according to an announcement by Norman J. Dunbeck, vice president of International Minerals in charge of the industrial minerals division. Mr. Claar was formerly central district manager of Eastern Clay Products, Inc., which was recently acquired by International Minerals. His office will remain in Jackson, Ohio, for the present, but it is expected that Eastern Clay Products will be moved soon to Chicago.

N.E. Paint Club to Hear Public Works Commissioner

Francis V. Matera, associate commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, will be the guest speaker at the January meeting of the New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, to be held Thursday at the Statler hotel, Boston. His topic will be, "Millions for Highways Used by Millions."

Berry Names Hammond

The appointment of H. E. Hammond to assistant trade sales manager of Berry Brothers, Inc., Detroit, Mich., has been announced by president William Gibson. Mr. Hammond, who has spent thirty years in merchandising and sales, is being transferred from the eastern division. Berry Brothers is a subsidiary of American-Marietta Company, Chicago.

Western New York Paint Technicians Meet Jan. 11

The Western New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its annual smoker January 11 at the University Club, 546 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. It will get underway at 8 p.m. On the program will be bowling, cards and a midnight buffet luncheon, followed by drawings for door prizes and awards for contest winners.

Vita-Var Names Pearson

Renshaw Smith, jr., vice-president in charge of trade sales for the Vita-Var Corporation, Newark, N. J., has announced the appointment of Ned Pearson as the corporation's southern district sales manager. Mr. Pearson will supervise and develop trade sales in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee.

Goodrich Names N. E. Agent

Distribution of "Good-rite TS-20," a processing size for nylon, in the New England area will be handled by Polymer Industries, Inc., Astoria, N. Y. "TS-20," a product of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, is supplied as a 25 percent total solids solution ready for use.

Trade Briefs

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has introduced "Gold Bond Velvet," a new paint for interior walls and woodwork.

Flintkote Company has issued a twenty-four-page illustrated booklet describing its line of products, which is available on request to the company's industrial products division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

Dewey & Almy Chemical Company has announced that Laurence U. Kiely and Edward Winiarczyk have joined the company's organic research staff and that Philip K. Isaacs has joined the adhesives laboratory.

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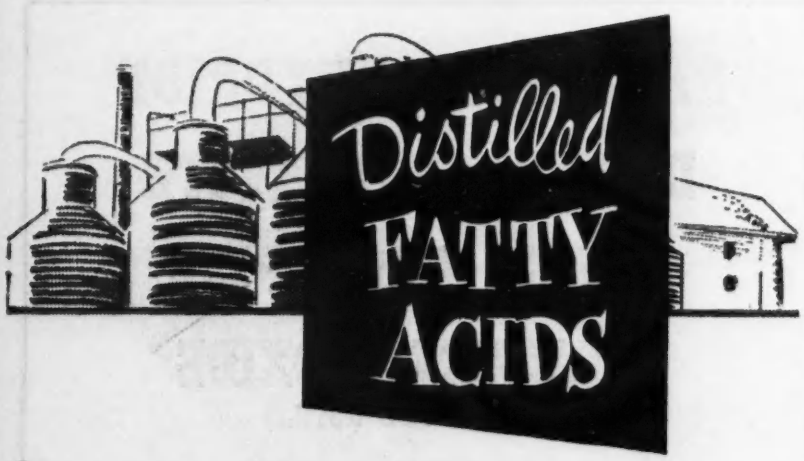

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Oils and fats continued unsettled and further price reductions took place in animal, vegetable and fish oils last week. Consuming inquiry was limited and trading restricted to nearby delivery. Price index declined 2.0 points.

Edible vegetable oils continued weak and corn, cottonseed, peanut and soybean oils were off fractionally. Consuming interest in these oils was inactive. Coconut oil also was weaker and lower, with copra.

Tallow and greases were lower, declining fractionally. Trading at the decline was not active. This created a weaker tone in other animal oils except neatsfoot oil, which held steady with the high cost of neatsfoot stock.

Slow demand and selling pressure finally brought down prices of refined fish oils which were reduced 1 cent per pound. Linseed oil continued easy despite sharp advance of flaxseed late in the week. Lack of consuming inquiry for linseed oil replacements, combined with keen competition kept the market in a weak state and prices could have been shaded more than 1 cent per pound for carlot business. Tung and dehydrated castor continued strong. The former was lifted fractionally due to improved demand and scarcity of stocks. Dehydrated castor was in tight supply and firm.

Cottonseed fatty acid was reduced 1 cent per pound in some quarters, while other vegetable fatty acids were unchanged. Red oil and stearic acid also were unchanged and in quiet demand.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was active last week. Market was irregular and steady due to moderate hedge lifting on March forward positions and light new hedging pressure. Consuming demand continued slow and other vegetable oils were easier, especially peanut and soybean oils. Open interest in cottonseed oil was still of record proportions, totaling more than 9,100 tankcars.

Crude oil was weak and lower, off ¼c. per pound. Sales took place at 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, in Texas, a new low for this move. In the Southeast and Valley the market was nominal at 12¾c., tankcars.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended January 4 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
January	2	15.04	15.04	15.40@15.60
March	591	15.78	15.25	15.76S
May	1,496	16.10	15.52	16.05S
July	1,624	16.36	15.82	16.33S
September	245	16.30	15.72	15.28S
October	117	16.08	15.40	16.08S
December	5	15.95	15.65	15.95S

Total sales, 4,080 tankcars.

Memphis.—Trading light. Crude cottonseed oil quoted at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, and crude soybean oil at 11¾c. per pound, same basis. Cottonseed and soybean meals continued in active request. Offerings are scarce, except future shipments.

Linseed Oil

There was no improvement in the slow demand for linseed oil. Consumers showed little interest in replacements and absorbed moderate lots of oil against former contracts. Market was unsettled and prices entirely nominal. Raw oil was quoted at 19.70c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, with intimations that this price could have been cut more than 1c. per pound for carlot business. Withdrawals against former orders moved more freely and steady improvement was expected later in the month.

CCC offered 212,000,000 pounds of raw linseed oil for domestic sale during January at the market price on date of sale. The agency also resumed offers of flaxseed, some 500,000 bushels for domestic delivery at the market price on date of sale at place of delivery, provided delivery takes place within 15 days unless otherwise agreed upon.

Minneapolis.—Trading in raw linseed oil was stalemated again the past week and only small replacement buying was the order of the day. Some tankcar business was reported accomplished at 17c. per pound, zone 1 basis. Asking prices ranged around 18c. per pound, however. Shipping directions were extremely light.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	6,900,000	9,100,000
Since Sept. 1	135,600,000	164,060,000

Flaxseed—Prices fluctuated sharply last week. Trading was light and demand spotty.

Minneapolis.—Trading held light in flaxseed, although there was some spirited activity in futures contracts, which saw some deliveries shoot up the limit of 15c. per bushel at times. Cash flaxseed offerings were very light, meeting with small demand. Crushers and export interests picked up only 21 cars of seed, in addition to about 2,000 bushels in small trucklots. On a to-arrive basis, they booked 18 cars and around 20,000 bushels in broken lots. Most of the seed sold in a range of $4.41 to $4.54 per bushel during the holiday-shortened week. Actual receipts at Minneapolis totaled 128 cars, compared with 127 cars in the previous week and 68 cars in the same week last year. Shipments totaled 39 cars as compared with 48 cars in the preceding week and 21 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1951-52	Receipts 1950-51	Shipments 1951-52	Shipments 1950-51
Past week	217,600	241,400	66,300	45,900
Since Sept. 1	16,172,500	18,975,900	2,521,300	2,535,800

Other Vegetable Oils

Babassu—Market was quiet and nominal. Tankcars were quoted at 14⅞c. per pound, New York basis.

Castor Dehydrated—Supplies were fairly tight and firmly held at unchanged quotations. Demand was slow.

Coconut—Crude oil was easier, dropping ⅜c. per pound. Tankcars were offered at 11c. f.o.b. Pacific coast and 1c. higher, New York.

Copra—Shipments were unsettled, off $2.50 per ton, and quoted at $165 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Trading was slow and prices declined ½c. Crude oil was sold at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil also was easier and named at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Oiticica — Clearance of resale oil improved tone of market. Prices were steadier at 24½c. to 25c. per pound, tankcars, New York, depending upon seller.

Olive—Consuming demand improved as a result of stronger market. Additional trading took place at $2.25 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot according to quantity. Olive foots were inactive and

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Coconut oil, ⅝c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed fatty acid, 1c. per lb.
oil, ¼c. per lb.
Fish oil, refined, 1c. per lb.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 5, 1951
153.4	155.4	158.4	117.3	207.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Cottonseed Crush: November

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during November and October, 1951, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	November	October
	Tons	
Receipts	1,002,084	*1,586,788
Crushed	774,851	*837,547
Stocks at mills	1,932,516	*1,705,283

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	243,636,000	*257,819,000
Stocks at mills	90,332,000	*74,864,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	186,793,000	173,286,000
Factory and whse. stocks	225,137,000	154,868,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	361,366	*387,447
Stocks at mills	60,242	*72,854

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	172,244	*183,193
Stocks at mills	32,617	35,269

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[1]245,880	*266,665
Stocks at mills	[2]173,200	*135,868

* Revised.

[1] Includes 59,177 bales first cut, 171,672 bales second cut, and 15,031 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights: Total, 602.3; first cut, 580.0; second cut, 612.0; and mill run 579.0 pounds.

[2] Includes 75,105 bales first cut, 80,812 bales second cut, and 17,293 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

nominal at 17c. to 17½c. per pound, drums, spot as to quantity.

Peanut—Crude oil sold at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for January shipment. Buying interest was light. Refined oil was nominal at 20¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—This market continued weak and dropped ¼c. per pound. Offerings were liberal and business spotty. Crude oil was held at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, January; 11⅞c. February; 12c. March and 12½c. April-June, same basis. Refined salad was lower at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended January 4 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
January	11	12.11	11.90	12.11S
March	71	12.35	12.04	12.40@12.48
May	102	12.71	12.28	12.71S
July	113	12.90	12.55	12.89S
September	72	13.00	12.60	12.97@13.03
October	9	12.50	12.50	12.80@12.90

Total sales, 378 tankcars.

Tung—Supplies were light and market strong. Tankcars were raised to 39c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery, following sales of 38¾c. Domestic oil also was scarce and trading was reported at 38c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Liberal offerings and slow demand weakened the market and quotations declined ¼c. per pound. Trading was spotty at the decline, chiefly for domestic delivery. Export business was slow. Choice white was quoted at 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 5¾c.; house, 5½c., and brown, 4¾c., same basis.

Lard—This market was irregular and prices dropped fractionally. Lard stocks in Chicago totaled 14,563,670 pounds, December 30, compared with 7,084,220 pounds, December 1, and 27,429,040 pounds, December 30, 1950.

Tallow — Market was easier declining ¼c. per pound for all grades. Business was spotty, moderate moving at the decline. Export inquiry was quiet. Fancy was quoted at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, extra, 7¼c.; special, 6½c. and No. 1, 6¼c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Small lot buying was noted for edible and industrial grades last week. Lower tallow and grease weakened the tone of grease and tallow oils and quotations were unsettled. Neatsfoot oil, however, remained steady. Oleo oil was quiet and unchanged, while oleo stearine was inactive and offered freely at recent decline.

Fish Oils

Refined—Buying interest in refined grades continued to lag. Prices were easier and cut 1c. per pound. Light pressed declined to 14.2c. per pound, tankcars, New York, and alkali refined to 15.20c., same basis. Trading in crude was at a standstill. Crude menhaden was nominal at 10c. per pound, tankcars, Baltimore, and crude sardine, 13c. tankcars, Pacific coast.

Los Angeles.—Trading in crude tuna and sardine oils remained virtually at a standstill the past week with no immediate relief expected in the present tight supply situation. Crude Canadian herring oil was available at 10c. per pound, f.o.b. Tacoma or Seattle, Washington. Two cars of refined tuna oil was sold at 11.75c. per pound, f.o.b. San Diego.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Most mills are in a comfortable position as production was sold up for January and February shipment. Demand for meal continued good and offerings are light. Mills maintained ceiling prices for the limited stocks which figures approximately $85 per ton basis Memphis, and $85 to $87 basis southeastern mills.

Linseed Meal—Prices were firm at ceilings. Business was light due to scarcity of offerings.

Minneapolis.—There was virtually no change in the linseed and soybean meal markets as prices held firmly at ceiling levels. Very little or no linseed meal was being offered for prompt or deferred shipment as supplies were tight and very scarce. Quotations held largely nominal at $66 per ton for extracted linseed meal and $68 for expeller meal, both bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis. These prices reflected average individ-

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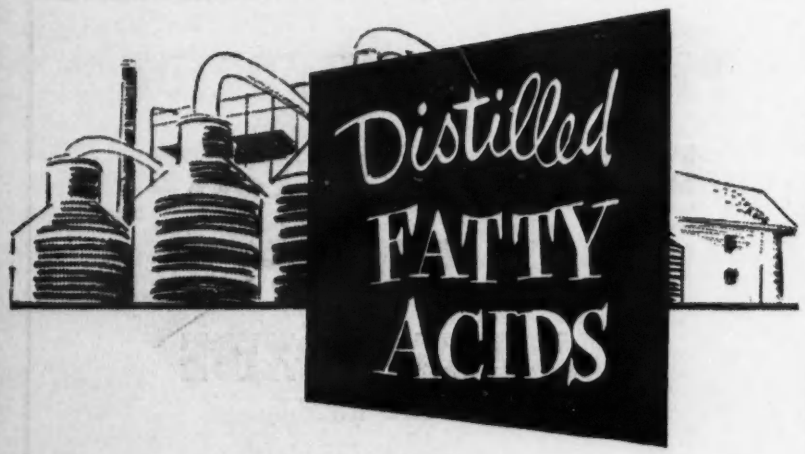

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Oils and fats continued unsettled and further price reductions took place in animal, vegetable and fish oils last week. Consuming inquiry was limited and trading restricted to nearby delivery. Price index declined 2.0 points.

Edible vegetable oils continued weak and corn, cottonseed, peanut and soybean oils were off fractionally. Consuming interest in these oils was inactive. Coconut oil also was weaker and lower, with copra.

Tallow and greases were lower, declining fractionally. Trading at the decline was not active. This created a weaker tone in other animal oils except neatsfoot oil, which held steady with the high cost of neatsfoot stock.

Slow demand and selling pressure finally brought down prices of refined fish oils which were reduced 1 cent per pound. Linseed oil continued easy despite sharp advance of flaxseed late in the week. Lack of consuming inquiry for linseed oil replacements, combined with keen competition kept the market in a weak state and prices could have been shaded more than 1 cent per pound for carlot business. Tung and dehydrated castor continued strong. The former was lifted fractionally due to improved demand and scarcity of stocks. Dehydrated castor was in tight supply and firm.

Cottonseed fatty acid was reduced 1 cent per pound in some quarters, while other vegetable fatty acids were unchanged. Red oil and stearic acid also were unchanged and in quiet demand.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was active last week. Market was irregular and steady due to moderate hedge lifting on March forward positions and light new hedging pressure. Consuming demand continued slow and other vegetable oils were easier, especially peanut and soybean oils. Open interest in cottonseed oil was still of record proportions, totaling more than 9,100 tankcars.

Crude oil was weak and lower, off ¼c. per pound. Sales took place at 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, in Texas, a new low for this move. In the Southeast and Valley the market was nominal at 12¾c., tankcars.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended January 4 follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
January	2	15.04	15.04	15.40@15.60
March	591	15.78	15.25	15.76S
May	1,496	16.10	15.52	16.03S
July	1,624	16.36	15.82	16.33S
September	245	16.30	15.72	15.28S
October	117	16.08	15.40	16.08S
December	5	15.95	15.65	15.95S

Total sales, 4,080 tankcars.

Memphis.—Trading light. Crude cottonseed oil quoted at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, and crude soybean oil at 11¾c. per pound, same basis. Cottonseed and soybean meals continued in active request. Offerings are scarce, except future shipments.

Linseed Oil

There was no improvement in the slow demand for linseed oil. Consumers showed little interest in replacements and absorbed moderate lots of oil against former contracts. Market was unsettled and prices entirely nominal. Raw oil was quoted at 19.70c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, with intimations that this price could have been cut more than 1c. per pound for carlot business. Withdrawals against former orders moved more freely and steady improvement was expected later in the month.

CCC offered 212,000,000 pounds of raw linseed oil for domestic sale during January at the market price on date of sale. The agency also resumed offers of flaxseed, some 500,000 bushels for domestic delivery at the market price on date of sale at place of delivery, provided delivery takes place within 15 days unless otherwise agreed upon.

Minneapolis.—Trading in raw linseed oil was stalemated again the past week and only small replacement buying was the order of the day. Some tankcar business was reported accomplished at 17c. per pound, zone 1 basis. Asking prices ranged around 18c. per pound, however. Shipping directions were extremely light.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	6,900,000	9,100,000
Since Sept. 1	155,600,000	164,060,000

Flaxseed—Prices fluctuated sharply last week. Trading was light and demand spotty.

Minneapolis.—Trading held light in flaxseed, although there was some spirited activity in futures contracts, which saw some deliveries shoot up the limit of 15c. per bushel at times. Cash flaxseed offerings were very light, meeting with small demand. Crushers and export interests picked up only 21 cars of seed, in addition to about 2,000 bushels in small trucklots. On a to-arrive basis, they booked 15 cars and around 20,000 bushels in broken lots. Most of the seed sold in a range of $4.41 to $4.54 per bushel during the holiday-shortened week. Actual receipts at Minneapolis totaled 128 cars, compared with 127 cars in the previous week and 68 cars in the same week last year. Shipments totaled 39 cars as compared with 48 cars in the preceding week and 21 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	217,600	241,400	66,300	45,900
Since Sept. 1	16,172,500	18,975,900	2,521,300	2,535,800

Other Vegetable Oils

Babassu—Market was quiet and nominal. Tankcars were quoted at 14⅞c. per pound, New York basis.

Castor Dehydrated—Supplies were fairly tight and firmly held at unchanged quotations. Demand was slow.

Coconut—Crude oil was easier, dropping ⅜c. per pound. Tankcars were offered at 11c. f.o.b. Pacific coast and 1c. higher, New York.

Copra—Shipments were unsettled, off $2.50 per ton, and quoted at $165 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Trading was slow and prices declined ½c. Crude oil was sold at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil also was easier and named at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Oiticica — Clearance of resale oil improved tone of market. Prices were steadier at 24½c. to 25c. per pound, tankcars, New York, depending upon seller.

Olive—Consuming demand improved as a result of stronger market. Additional trading took place at $2.25 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot according to quantity. Olive foots were inactive and

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Coconut oil, ⅜c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed fatty acid, 1c. per lb.
oil, ¼c. per lb.
Fish oil, refined, 1c. per lb.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 5, 1951
153.4	155.4	158.4	117.3	207.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Crush: November

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during November and October, 1951, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	November	October
	Tons	
Receipts	1,002,084	*1,586,788
Crushed	774,851	*837,547
Stocks at mills	1,932,516	*1,705,283

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	243,636,000	*257,819,000
Stocks at mills	90,332,000	*74,864,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	186,793,000	173,286,000
Factory and whse. stocks	225,137,000	154,858,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	361,366	*387,447
Stocks at mills	60,242	*72,854

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	172,244	*183,193
Stocks at mills	32,617	35,269

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[1]245,880	*266,665
Stocks at mills	[2]173,200	*135,868

* Revised.

[1] Includes 59,177 bales first cut, 171,672 bales second cut, and 15,031 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights: Total, 602.3; first cut, 580.0; second cut, 612.0; and mill run 579.0 pounds.

[2] Includes 75,105 bales first cut, 80,812 bales second cut, and 17,293 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

nominal at 17c. to 17½c. per pound, drums, spot as to quantity.

Peanut—Crude oil sold at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for January shipment. Buying interest was light. Refined oil was nominal at 20¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—This market continued weak and dropped ¼c. per pound. Offerings were liberal and business spotty. Crude oil was held at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, January; 11⅞c. February; 12c. March and 12½c. April-June, same basis. Refined salad was lower at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended January 4 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
January	11	12.11	11.90	12.11S
March	71	12.35	12.04	12.40@12.48
May	102	12.71	12.28	12.71S
July	113	12.90	12.55	12.89S
September	72	13.00	12.60	12.97@13.03
October	9	12.50	12.50	12.80@12.90

Total sales, 378 tankcars.

Tung—Supplies were light and market strong. Tankcars were raised to 39c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery, following sales of 38¾c. Domestic oil also was scarce and trading was reported at 38c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Liberal offerings and slow demand weakened the market and quotations declined ¼c. per pound. Trading was spotty at the decline, chiefly for domestic delivery. Export business was slow. Choice white was quoted at 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 5¾c.; house, 5½c., and brown, 4¾c., same basis.

Lard—This market was irregular and prices dropped fractionally. Lard stocks in Chicago totaled 14,563,670 pounds, December 30, compared with 7,084,220 pounds, December 1, and 27,429,040 pounds, December 30, 1950.

Tallow — Market was easier declining ¼c. per pound for all grades. Business was spotty, moderate moving at the decline. Export inquiry was quiet. Fancy was quoted at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, extra, 7¼c.; special, 6½c. and No. 1, 6¼c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Small lot buying was noted for edible and industrial grades last week. Lower tallow and grease weakened the tone of grease and tallow oils and quotations were unsettled. Neatsfoot oil, however, remained steady. Oleo oil was quiet and unchanged, while oleo stearine was inactive and offered freely at recent decline.

Fish Oils

Refined—Buying interest in refined grades continued to lag. Prices were easier and cut 1c. per pound. Light pressed declined to 14.2c. per pound, tankcars, New York, and alkali refined to 15.20c., same basis. Trading in crude was at a standstill. Crude menhaden was nominal at 10c. per pound, tankcars, Baltimore, and crude sardine, 13c. tankcars, Pacific coast.

Los Angeles.—Trading in crude tuna and sardine oils remained virtually at a standstill the past week with no immediate relief expected in the present tight supply situation. Crude Canadian herring oil was available at 10c. per pound, f.o.b. Tacoma or Seattle, Washington. Two cars of refined tuna oil was sold at 11.75c. per pound, f.o.b. San Diego.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Most mills are in a comfortable position as production was sold up for January and February shipment. Demand for meal continued good and offerings are light. Mills maintained ceiling prices for the limited stocks which figures approximately $85 per ton basis Memphis, and $85 to $87 basis southeastern mills.

Linseed Meal—Prices were firm at ceilings. Business was light due to scarcity of offerings.

Minneapolis.—There was virtually no change in the linseed and soybean meal markets as prices held firmly at ceiling levels. Very little or no linseed meal was being offered for prompt or deferred shipment as supplies were tight and very scarce. Quotations held largely nominal at $66 per ton for extracted linseed meal and $68 for expeller meal, both bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis. These prices reflected average individ-

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ual crusher ceilings plus jobber markups. Soybean meal continued to hold at the ceiling of $74 per ton, bulk, Decatur, Ill.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	12,420,000	22,680,000
Since Sept. 1	245,520,000	362,060,000

Peanut Meal—Small volume of meal being produced each week in the southeast was absorbed readily at prices of $91 to $92 per ton Georgia and Alabama mills. Demand continued keen, but the government has not released peanuts for crushing to keep many mills in full operation. Starting January 1, 1952, the following are recommended guarantees of crude fat, crude fibre and protein as suggested by the Association of American Feed Control Officials. These guarantees are changed slightly from previous years:—

	Crude fat	Crude fibre
For 41% protein peanut feed..	4.00%	20.00%
For 43% protein peanut feed..	4.25%	18.00%
For 45% protein peanut feed..	4.50%	16.00%
For 48% protein peanut meal..	5.00%	11.00%
For 50% protein peanut meal..	5.00%	9.00%

Solvent meal carries the same guaranties except fat, which will be approximately 1 percent.

Soybean Meal—Actual trading was very light, due to scarce supplies. Demand continued active for all shipments, but mills continued to report a sold-up position. All mills maintained their ceiling prices and feed manufacturers are buying about all offered to keep their formula feed manufacturing schedule operating.

Waxes

Beeswax—Refined grades were in quiet demand, but remained steady with the firmness of crudes. Prices of both crude and refined grades were maintained at former levels.

Candelilla—Prices ruled steady and unchanged on spot and for replacement. Crude was held at 75c. to 77c. per pound, and refined, 78c. to 80c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Carnauba—There was little doing in this market. Consumers continued to purchase small lots for actual needs. Prices on spot were unchanged and fairly steady. Offerings were not liberal. Brazilian market remained firm and replacements were quoted several cents above spot quotations. No. 3 crude was quoted at 99c. to $1 per pound, and refined, $1.05 to $1.07 per pound, spot, according to quantity. No. 1 yellow was held at $1.21 to $1.23, and No. 2, $1.19 to $1.21 per pound, as to quantity and seller.

Ouricury—This market firmer and refined on spot was raised to 90c. to 92c. per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Soybean Crush: November

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during November and October, 1951, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	November	October
	Tons	
Receipts	981,149	*2,269,144
Crushed	690,348	646,684
Stocks at mills	2,041,478	*1,750,677

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	225,365,000	214,799,000
Stocks at mills	77,029,000	65,782,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	136,668,000	143,782,000
Factory and whse. stocks.	73,602,000	*75,261,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	535,494	*499,801
Stocks at mills	30,455	*27,044

* Revised.

Trade Briefs

Edwin T. Gibson, who has been executive vice-president of General Foods Corporation since 1947, has retired from the company.

R. Bruce Pachal, former sales training supervisor at Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been named director of the sales training program at the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N. Y.

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2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
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2—#40 Williams Hammer Mills 200 HP.
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1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
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1—Rotex Sifter, 20"x64", 4 Surface.

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7—Stokes Rotary Tablet Presses, B-2, D-3, D-4; 16-punch.
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1—42" dia. Copper Rectifying Column, 21'2" high, 37 bubble cap plates.
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Long Tube Double Effect Copper Evaporator; 2000 sq. ft. per effect, with condensing equipment complete.

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Swenson Welded Steel Long Tube Evaporator consisting of 5 bodies; one to five effects may be used; heating surfaces from 3000 sq. ft. to 5029 sq. ft. each; complete with all operating accessories.

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3 Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryers with bronze drums 5'x12', with copper contact parts, pumps, doctor knives, screw conveyor, 30 H.P. motor, etc.

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Wanted: A copy in good condition of the 11th edition of "Physical and Chemical Examination of Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and Colors" by Dr. H. A. Gardner. H. M. Johnson, Inc., 272 North Broad St., Elizabeth, New Jersey.

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For full information, Photographs, Blue Prints, Flow Sheets write to Fred R. Firstenberg, President.

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FRED R. FIRSTENBERG, Pres.

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Immediate Delivery—Babcock &. Wilcox "Croloy" Extra Heavy Stainless Steel tubing (18-8, type 304); 6⅝" O.D.; 5¾" I.D.E. Wall 0.432" thick; (29 pounds per ft.) Eleven (11) pcs avail. random lengths 15' to 21'10"; (approx. 203'). Part new, unused; part used, equal to new. No D.O. required. OPD 236.

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EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—75 to 100 gallon Pfaudler glass-lined jacketed and agitated reactor, with condenser and glass-lined vacuum receiver. Slimo Chemical Corp., Vineland, N. J. Phone: Vineland 7-6010.

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Custom grinding to micron sizes. Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff—micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 200.

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We want a man to cover southern Connecticut, to work out of our Connecticut office—Man must know territory—have a thorough knowledge of industrial chemicals and have a following. Good salary, commission and expenses paid. Send application with full details to—

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Sulfur—approximately 350,000 pounds of agricultural dusts containing 70% to 80% sulfur blended with lead arsenate and/or DDT. OPD 234.

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MATERIALS WANTED

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories; will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 244.

PLANTS OFFERED

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PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible Strictest confidence. Box 694 1474 Broadway New York 18 N Y

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POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted: Excellent opportunity for a technical salesman to sell chemical raw materials to manufacturers of protective coatings and allied materials in the Greater New York area. Salary plus commission. Telephone: Elizabeth 4-1530 for appointment.

Excellent Opportunity—with large well-established firm, for man experienced in selling petroleum solvents and chemicals used in paint and allied industries. Metropolitan New York territory. State qualifications, references, salary expected, etc. Our staff knows of this advertisement. OPD 238.

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Executive-Salesman required: Established company, well rated, seeks high calibre experienced man to handle accounts and correspondence. Prefer one well-versed in either paint and shellac or raw material field. Good salary. All replies strictly confidential. OPD 246.

POSITIONS WANTED

Organic Chemist, MS. 12 years industrial experience, research, development, production, synthetic and natural pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals, intermediates. Ideas for new compounds. Extensive supervisory, administrative experience. Qualified for responsible supervisory production or research position. Metropolitan area only. OPD 240.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Rapidly expanding color manufacturer wants first class sales respesentative in the following areas: Cincinnati, Ohio; New Orleans, Louisiana; Dallas, Texas; Kansas City, Missouri; St. Louis, Missouri. OPD 227.

SERVICES OFFERED

Organic chemist, PhD, with own laboratory, available consultation, development, or formulate, supervise program for your personnel. Emulsions, wetting agents, etc., for textile, toiletry, food, pharmaceutical, paint, metal working, etc., fields. Moderate fees. OPD 187.

Lard Exports Increased During 1951 Crop Year

Exports of lard from the United States for the crop year ending September 30, 1951, totaled 306,415 short tons compared with 259,376 tons a year earlier—an increase of 18 percent. The pattern of exports changed materially in respect to four countries. Most notable was the increase in sales to the United Kingdom. Only token purchases were made here in 1949-50, but in the past crop year the United Kingdom purchases were exceedingly heavy and exports totaled 87,799 tons—the largest for any single country.

The only other important increase in export sales was to Yugoslavia where the 1950 drought and the subsequent United States aid program resulted in some 38,000 tons of lard exports compared with less than 3,000 tons in the preceding crop year. Thus, these two countries alone were up about 123,000 tons and accounted for more than 40 percent of total exports.

US Revised Drawback Rules

—Continued from page 4

spection and supervision, the collector of customs at the port of exportation will examine the records of his office to determine the fact of exportation, and he will certify on the notice of exportation as to the fact of exportation and the name of the exporter. This procedure will obviate the need for bills of lading to support the drawback entry.

After certification by the collector, the notice of exportation will be returned to the exporter (or the person designated by the exporter) to be filed with the drawback entry. This procedure will permit the claimant to have in his possession all the documents necessary to prepare his drawback entry and will eliminate the present necessity of examining the collector's records to determine whether the notice of intent was timely filed and the articles were examined and laden under customs supervision or an opportunity was afforded the government to give such supervision.

No Need for Notice Records

Also in cases were the articles were exported at one port and the drawback entry is filed at another port, the elimination of the notice of intent will relieve the claimant of the necessity of maintaining records of notice of intent numbers in connection with the preparation of the drawback entry.

Under the new procedure, however, the collector will examine articles to be exported with claim of drawback when he has reason to doubt the bonafides of the shipment. At the direction of the collector, occasional examination will also be made by the Customs Agency Service of the manufacturing records and also the sales and financial records of all interested parties for the purpose of verifying the particulars shown in the drawback entry.

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Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Botanicals, Oils, Solvents, Pigments, Colors, Waxes, Essential Oils, Aromatics, etc.
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Complete Chemical Processing Plants for Liquidation.

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already has been achieved by the unassisted expansion in the domestic supply, and an additional 670,000 tons annually capacity is involved in government-assisted projects now under way.

Phthalic Anhydride Need

The goal for expanding facilities for the production of phthalic anhydride to a total annual capacity 367,700,000 pounds is an increase of 140,000,000 pounds of capacity a year over the capacity available January 1, 1951.

Available supplies of phthalic anhydride are not sufficient to meet demand and an informal industry allocation is now in effect. DPA said that thirteen applications for certificates of necessity involving proposed phthalic production of 208,000,000 pounds a year have been received.

Production of the material already has started at one of the installations included in the program. DPA said that the chief problem in realizing production from the contemplated expansion will be the timing of the supply of raw materials, naphthalene or orthoxylene, but indications are that sufficient raw materials will be available.

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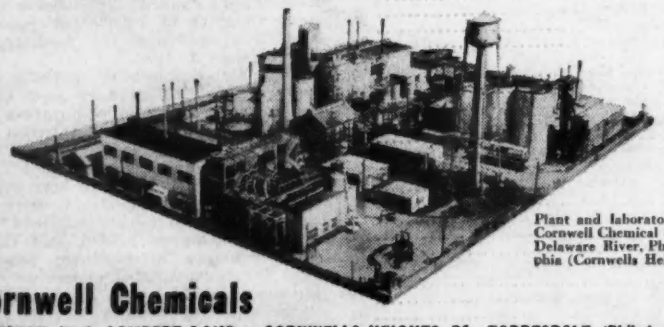

Plant and laboratories of Cornwell Chemical on the Delaware River, Philadelphia (Cornwells Heights).

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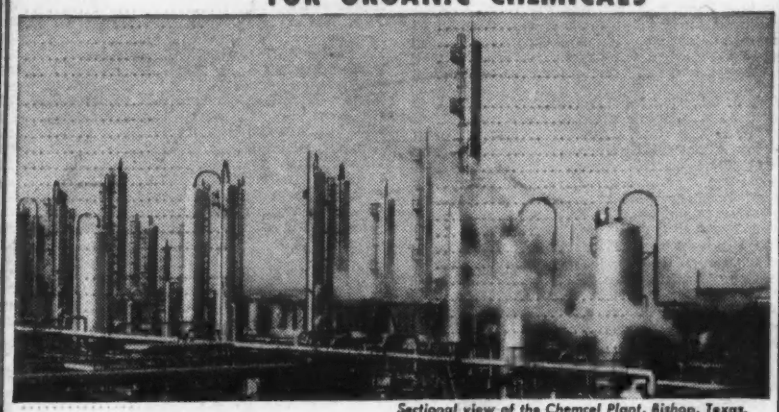

Sectional view of the Chemcel Plant, Bishop, Texas.

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